Part One..
MARION WEEKLY STAR.
Pages 1-8

VOL. XVI. NO. 31 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECOVERED

[illegible]s Young Son of Attorney Miller of Hoosier Capital

EARLY THIS MORNING

Lad Is Found at a Farmhouse Near the Little Town of Lawrence.

WHERE HE HAD BEEN TAKEN

By His Mother Who Was Endeavoring To Spirit Him Away to Her Home in New York.

BOY IS TAKEN TO INDIANAPOLIS

The Mother Leaves for the East, the Husband and Father Refusing To Prosecute Her, If That Were Possible. The Attempted Kidnaping of the Child by the Mother Causes a Sensation in New York City.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 27.—After [illegible] search, Sidney Miller, aged [illegible] son of Samuel D. Miller, who was kidnaped yesterday afternoon by [illegible] was found in a farmhouse [illegible] Indiana, about 4:30 a. m. [illegible] The child was brought back to [illegible].

[illegible] went to see his mother at [illegible] Hotel yesterday afternoon in charge of his nurse. They had been there only a few minutes when Mrs. Miller asked the maid to go down stairs and cash a check for her. When she returned Mrs. Miller and Sidney had their wraps on and the maid was told they were going for a [illegible]. The maid insisted on accompanying them and the three were driven [illegible]. Mrs. Miller refused [illegible] the nurse where they were going and the latter, becoming alarmed, [illegible] of the carriage and hastened [illegible] telephone Mr. Miller.

[illegible] nurse left the carriage the [illegible] drove to Jackson Place, and [illegible] Miller's request, got out and [illegible] the nearest point where she [illegible] a Big Four train. He [illegible] to Brightwood, where Mrs. [illegible] expected to take the train for [illegible]. She missed the train and after [illegible] the cab, she hired John [illegible] to drive her to the Ohio state [illegible]. He took her as far as Lawrence, [illegible] station east of Brightwood. [illegible] him and took lodging for the [illegible] Mr. White's.

As soon as Mr. Miller heard of the kidnaping he notified the detectives and went himself to Muncie, where he expected his wife would go. The detectives learned she had missed the train. They then started on the Lawrence [illegible]. They found her at White's [illegible] and the child was secured. Mr. Miller brought the child home.

Mr. Miller met his wife, Miss Helen [illegible] of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, when he was a law student and his father was United States attorney general under President Harrison. They were married within a year and [illegible] of the administration came to Indianapolis to live. His wife did not like this city, and persuaded her husband to move to New York. He [illegible] in his profession there [illegible] father induced him to return to Indianapolis, and form a law partnership with him. Mrs. Miller was ex[illegible], it is said, and finally refused to live in Indianapolis. They separated but never got a divorce. Mr. Miller has always kept the boy, [illegible] but he has recently been allowed to visit his mother, who has been [illegible] at the Denison since last Friday.

Mr. Miller stated this morning that the affair was all over, as he had recovered his boy safely, and his wife [illegible] east. The boy was playing about the house, as happily as if he had not been the cause of such a disturbance.

[illegible] left Mrs. Miller at Lawrence this morning. At 11 o'clock [illegible] not locate her, not knowing [illegible] she had returned to this city, [illegible] to New York, or remained [illegible] village. She does not seem [illegible] committed any crime against [illegible] law as the court has never [illegible] the custody of the child, [illegible] there been legal proceedings [illegible]. Public sympathy here is [illegible] mother.

[illegible] General Miller and his son are taking every precaution against a second attempt to kidnap the child.

A special from Lawrence states that Mrs. Miller left there at 7:10 a. m. for New York.

Stands Well Socially.

New York, Dec. 27.—At the Rutland today it was learned that Mrs. Samuel Duncan Miller, who abducted her seven-year-old son in Indianapolis yesterday is prominent socially and is connected with many charities.

In the recent euchre at the Waldorf-Astoria in which 500 women contested for numerous valuable prizes, among them being a $400 piano, Mrs. Miller has charge of the distribution of prizes. The euchre was given as a benefit for the Hahnemann hospital.

Mrs. Miller is connected with several societies for the relief of army and navy veterans. Mrs. Miller's exploit has caused a sensation among the fashionable set.

KAISER AND PRINCE

May Come to America To See the Yacht Races.

London, Dec. 27.—Unquestionable authority is claimed by a London newspaper for the announcement that the New York Yacht club will formally invite the Prince of Wales and Emperor William to witness the races for the America's cup and that President McKinley will concurrently write to the prince and emperor inviting them to visit the United States and expressing the pleasure which the acceptance of the invitation would afford the American nation. The statement continues:

"The people of the United States are desirous that the prince should visit their country again, as they feel that such an act of extreme friendliness would do more to bind the nations firmly in the ties of friendship than any thing else that could be imagined.

"As for the kaiser, he has expressed his inclination to visit the United States and the invitation will be well timed, for his majesty is a keen yachtsman."

Here's a Denial

New York, Dec. 27.—J. V. S. Oddie, secretary of the New York Yacht club, said today that the New York Yacht club had not invited the Prince of Wales and Emperor William to witness the cup races as stated in a London newspaper. Mr. Oddie could not tell whether the club would invite the royal couple or not.

ONCE MORE

Uncle Sam Must Face the Constitution—Flag Business.

New York, Dec. 27.—Uncle Sam is again to be faced with the question of whether the constitution follows the flag—this time in the case of an immigrant, a native Porto Rican. Whether he will be allowed to enter the country depends on whether that country, which now owns his native island, adjudged him an alien or an American.

The immigrant is Alfonso Gomiez Y Stanley, a professor of mathematics and languages, who arrived here Tuesday on the French liner La Normandie. He is grayhaired and dignified. His face bears the marks of the scholar, but he is without money.

To the registry clerk he said he had for eight months acted as United States interpreter at the Paris exposition. In proof of this he displayed a letter from Henri Vignaud, secretary of the American embassy at Paris. The secretary referred to Professor Stanley as "A learned and very respectable gentleman, who is seeking employment in America."

The professor was taken before the board of inquiry and that body decided to defer the case.

Commissioner Fitchie, when asked about the case said his instructions from the treasury department had been to consider all natives of Porto Rico as aliens.

A WAITER

Announces That He Is a Prince and Owner of a Fortune.

New York, Dec. 27.—James King, a colored waiter in a Park Place restaurant announces that he has just received word from South Africa that he has become a prince and has fallen heir to a large sum of money. King's father, who was chief of a tribe in South Africa, died in November. When King was a boy he was brought by a wealthy family named Hamilton, as their butler, to New York. He traveled around the world with his family but left it five years ago. He has been working for $7 a week for the past four years. He will continue to work until after New Year's day when he and his wife will start for South Africa to claim their title and fortune.

Lighthouse Men Drowned.

Edinburgh, Dec. 27.—The relieving staff of the Flannan lighthouse on the island of Lewis, of the North Scottish coast, report that on reaching the light, they discovered that the staff of three men whom they had been sent to relieve had been swept off in last week's gale and drowned.

No Reason Given.

Marysville, O., Dec. 27.—Michael Casper, aged sixty, a wealthy farmer of Darby township, hanged himself. No cause assigned.

INCENDIARY

Fire Is Started To Cover Evidences of Foul Crime.

BURNED TO A CRISP

Is the Body of Keeper of Boarding House in the City of Chicago.

SHE WAS REPUTED WEALTHY

And in the Habit of Keeping Large Sums of Money and Valuables in Her Bedroom.

THUGS OVERRUN THE WINDY CITY

Race War Is On in Florida—A Hoosier Confesses to Many Crimes—Warm Time at a Dance at Washington Court House—Twenty-Five Victims of Christmas Festivities in Texas—Woman Shocks a Town.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Mary Kennedy was burned to a crisp in her room on the West Side [illegible].

The police think the woman had been robbed and that an incendiary fire was started to hide the evidence of the crime.

The body was removed almost unrecognizable by the flames, when it was found, so that it was impossible to decide whether a murder has been committed before the torch was applied or not.

Miss Kennedy was the proprietor of a boarding house, where she lived and was known to be a woman of wealth. She was in the habit of keeping large sums of money in her bedroom and this fact leads the police to believe that a crime has been committed.

Hold High Carnival

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Thugs held high carnival in Chicago last night. The only bright feature of the evening's fun being the shooting of one of them by a policeman. The wounded man, who made his escape, is believed to be a product of St. Louis, known as "St. Louis Paddy."

In Lakeview policemen armed with Winchesters drove about the streets in buggies, ready to carry out instructions to shoot any suspicious character who refused to surrender.

Frank Paine, a burglar who [illegible] at his home, was captured early this morning after a desperate battle with four men. Paine was caught burglarizing a downtown store by one of the employes. He escaped from the store by intimidating the employe with a revolver, but was caught two blocks away, submitting to arrest only after he had attempted to kill his pursuers, who gave him a fearful beating.

A Race War.

Macclenny, Fla., Dec. 27.—A race war precipitated here Christmas and John Harris, colored, is dead and several other negroes have peppered skins as a consequence. A party of young folks went [illegible] photograph gallery in the [illegible]. A colored woman standing [illegible] and when [illegible] a negro standing [illegible]. He was knocked down and beaten [illegible] by the whites. The [illegible] by the evening the negroes [illegible] in town and [illegible] half an hour [illegible] killed and it is reported that several negroes were badly wounded.

Confesses to All.

Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 27.—Charles H. Miller, a prominent business man, was arrested yesterday for cracking the safe of the M. H. Thrasher dry goods store and a number of other crimes. Miller confessed. Miller's place of business is next to the Thrasher store and [illegible]. Miller also accused of forging the name of his father and brother [illegible] checks, and [illegible]. The safe he robbed [illegible] enough out of the Thrasher [illegible] to clear up the checks. He is [illegible] Miller and his wife were [illegible] society in Frankfort.

Hot Old Time

Washington C. H., O., Dec. 27.—Will Butler, colored, was shot four times and instantly killed by Rome Harris, [illegible] at a festival in the town hall [illegible]. There was [illegible] exchange between them. When [illegible] Harris shot Butler four times before he struck the floor, two [illegible] piercing Butler's heart, one his stomach and one his head. Harris [illegible] the hall, walked to Washington C. H. and gave himself up to the [illegible].

Victim of Foul Play

[illegible], Dec. 27.—The body of [illegible], a crippled [illegible] was found yesterday in a [illegible] at Melrose. There is [illegible] that the man was [illegible]. Around his neck [illegible] was [illegible]. He [illegible] his pension and a few years ago received $7,000 from the [illegible] company in settlement of an accident in which he lost a foot.

To Avoid Lynching.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27.—A bloody fight occurred between parties of Americans and Italians at Coeburn, a small mining town in Wise county, near Big Stone Gap, yesterday, in which five men and one woman were shot. An American named Brooks is dead and another will die. Six or eight Italians have been taken to Wise court house to avoid lynching.

Twenty-Five Killed.

Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 27.—Never in the history of the state has Christmas observance been attended by so many fatalities. No less than twenty-five persons lost their lives from [illegible] use of firearms, cannon crackers and in efforts to [illegible]. The list of those injured reaches several hundred.

As Naked as Eve.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27.—A woman as [illegible] the streets [illegible] shocked [illegible] and finally lay down in a [illegible] and went to sleep in the [illegible]. A passerby covered the [illegible] with his coat. He then notified the police and she was locked up. At the station she defied any attempt to clothe her. It was learned that the woman was Mrs. Sadie [illegible]. She [illegible] suddenly insane.

In Month of February.

New York, Dec. 27.—[illegible] and Paul Pons will wrestle for the championship of the world at the Madison Square Garden on the night of Wednesday, February 6 next.

MILLIONAIRE

Son of Dennis Coghlin, the Richest Man in Toledo.

WEDS A CHAMBERMAID

Ceremony Is Performed in the City of the Straits Monday.

BUT IS JUST MADE PUBLIC

Stove Polish Explodes with Fatal Effects, Probably, in the City of Buffalo.

A HEAVY DAMAGE PROCEEDING

Is Begun Against Two Physicians of Elmira, New York, Who Certify That a Man Is Insane When He Is Found To Be of Sound Mind—Experts Finish Their Work on Books of a Queen City Embezzler.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 27.—James D. Coghlin of Toledo and Ella [illegible], who gave her home as Detroit, were quietly married in this city Monday. [illegible] Coghlin is the son of the man [illegible] death about [illegible] months ago [illegible] Toledo. He left an estate valued at something over [illegible] and there are seven children who are contesting the will in the Toledo courts. The [illegible] was Dennis Coghlin and the mother [illegible] about [illegible] of [illegible] death, five months before [illegible]. The Coghlin property [illegible] one of the largest [illegible] in Toledo. Among these [illegible]. To the Detroit [illegible] Coghlin gave his age as [illegible] and his residence as Toledo. In appearance he is short and of stout build. He was fashionably dressed [illegible] diamond. [illegible] the Coghlin married [illegible] she [illegible]. Her father was [illegible] and her mother's name was [illegible]. [illegible] and of [illegible] appearance.

Stove Polish Explodes

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Patent liquid stove polish was the cause of the probable death and the serious burning of [illegible]. While [illegible] the stove in the [illegible] of her home at [illegible] street, Mrs. [illegible] Donahue [illegible] which [illegible] the Elm [illegible] resulted in death [illegible] the [illegible] which she had purchased [illegible] cleaning material. The [illegible] contained certain gases or properties that are inflammable, and a chance encounter with a spark which remained in the stove caused an explosion. The woman's hair and clothing were ignited. She ran screaming down the hall of her home. At the first [illegible] she was caught by [illegible] Fox, who attempted to smother the flames by grasping her in his arms. His efforts were effective only after Mrs. Donahue's clothing had been almost entirely burned away. A daughter, Leona Donahue, frightened by the commotion, clung desperately to her mother, and was burned about the face and head.

Mrs. Donahue was removed to the [illegible] hospital.

Now After Damages.

Elmira, N. Y., Dec. 27.—James Coyle of New York city, and formerly of Elmira, has commenced suit for $30,000 through a New York attorney against Doctors Henry Flood and E. A. Reilly of this city. Upon an examination of the physicians, Coyle was pronounced insane during last year and ordered committed to an asylum. Coyle skipped out and went to New York where he secured Dr. Carlos McDonald, former president of the state board of lunacy to examine him. Dr. McDonald's examination resulted in Coyle being found to be perfectly sane. The Elmira authorities then took no action. In this suit Coyle claims that he was recently discharged in New York because his employers had heard of the Elmira examination. He now seeks to recover damages for the wrong done him.

Comparison Finished

Cincinnati, Dec. 27.—The experts examining the books of the board of education have finished the work of comparing the reports to the board of education and the reports to the county auditor. The amount of the difference between the reports is $345,000, but is accounted for by the fact that in his report Griffiths included the university and observatory appropriations which the legislature provided, but which were not at the disposal of the board of education. This makes the total discrepancy during the entire term of $495,000, but in 1894 and 1895 Griffiths omitted $75,000 each year, which leaves a discrepancy of $345,000. However, this has no material effect on the shortage but may have a bearing on how it arose.

Rewarded at Last.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 27.—After looking at the features of hundreds of unidentified dead at the city morgue in the past ten years, Ernest Haar's expectations were Wednesday realized when he recognized in the lifeless body of an unknown his daughter who had left him suddenly ten years ago. She fell dead in a hotel here Monday and the body was taken to the morgue awaiting identification. Since she disappeared Haars has always called at the morgue whenever he read of an unidentified body being there.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Prominent Iron Man Goes Into Voluntary Bankruptcy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.—Chester H. Baird, one of the heaviest dealers in iron in Philadelphia, filed a petition to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt in the United States district court yesterday. Baird traded as C. H. Baird & Company, and operated eleven mills and furnaces in different parts of Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia and New Jersey, with central offices here. The liabilities are estimated at $1,500,000, with assets aggregating $100,000.

John N. M. Shimer and Wm. H. Staake were appointed receivers.

The failure is attributed directly to the heavy decline in the prices of iron. The concerns controlled by Baird are the Elmira Steel company, Elmira N. Y. and Cumberland Nail and Iron Works, Bridgeton, N. J.; Fullerton Rolling Mills, Ferndale, Pa.; Catasauqua Rolling mill, Catasauqua, Pa.; Catokia Iron company, Philadelphia; Danville Rolling mill, Danville, Pa.; Roanoke Rolling Mill, Roanoke, Va.; and blast furnaces at Emporium, Pa.; Roanoke and Iron Gate, Va.

LORD ARMSTRONG,

The Inventor of the Armstrong Gun, Dies in London.

London, Dec. 27.—Lord Armstrong, the distinguished engineer and inventor of the Armstrong gun, is dead.

Wm. George Armstrong, created a baron in 1887, was born in 1810. In 1847 he became an engineer and founded the Elswick works. Besides being the inventor of the Armstrong gun, he was the inventor of the present system of hydraulics.

In 1863 he was president of the British association. Lord Armstrong was a member of many scientific societies and the recipient of many orders, English and foreign.

Still Another Story.

Denver, Col., Dec. 27.—Detective Delue of this city, one of the oldest officers in the West, declares that Pat Crowe, the suspected Cudahy kidnaper, is in jail at Laramie, Wyoming, awaiting trial on a charge of attempting to rob a jewelry store.

Swing Your Partners.

Middlesboro, Ky., Dec. 27.—In a general fight at a dance at Walnut Hills, Virginia, fifteen miles from here, last night, Frank David was killed, Esteph Morgan and Richard Davis were mortally wounded and Buck Chadwell was slightly wounded.

GUESS WORK

All Newspaper Reports to Contrary, Are Estimates

OF SIZE OF INDEMNITY

Which the Powers Will Demand from the Government of China.

THAT IT WILL BE LARGE

Is Taken for Granted, but the Amount Has Not Received Even the Slightest Consideration.

AMERICA'S CLAIM WILL BE MODEST

It Will Probably Amount to Five Million Dollars for the Ninety-Seven Men, Women and Children Killed and Fifteen Millions for the Expenses of the Army of General Chaffee and the Legation Guard.

Washington, Dec. 27.—As soon as the Chinese government signifies its willingness to comply with the demands of the powers, as set forth in the joint note handed to Prince Ching, Monday, the first question that will then come up for consideration will be the amount of indemnity to be paid by China. The country will have to bear the cost of the military expeditions which rescued the foreign ministers at Peking, and which are now holding Pe Chi Li province, as well as to give cash indemnity for property destroyed and for the lives of foreigners killed by the Boxers.

That it will be a large one is taken for granted, but what the amount may be has not yet, despite publications to the contrary, received even preliminary consideration.

The idea which has been advanced in some quarters that the powers will forego claims for cash indemnity, assuming themselves the claims of their citizens for damages on the ground that the establishment and maintenance of a good government in China for the future will be sufficient recompense for past injuries, receives little encouragement from officials of the state department. It is held by these officials that these claims for damages are most just and that they must be collected from China if for no other purpose than to establish the principle that the lives and property of foreigners must be respected in that country. The only efforts of the state department is to keep the claims of Americans within reasonable limits and to induce the other powers to also be moderate. So far there has not been a single claim filed at the state department by an American citizen for damages sustained in China.

That there will be a great number of such claims is certain. The American missionary board will be one of the largest claimants because of the large number of its churches that were destroyed. There were ninety-seven Americans, men, women and children, attached to the mission stations killed by the Boxers. For each of these indemnity will be collected by the United States. It is calculated that the 5,000 American troops which constituted Chaffee's command in China, together with the expenses of the legation guard of 1,500 men that has been retained in Peking since the capture of that city, including transportation, etc., have cost the United States about $15,000,000. Adding to this $5,000,000 for indemnities to American citizens for lives and property will bring the bill of the United States against China up to $20,000,000. It is not believed that the United States' demand will exceed this amount.

What may be the demands of the other powers is pure guess work at present. It is not expected they will be as moderate as the United States, and the total sum to be paid by China for its Boxer "spree" may well reach the total of $200,000,000.

Wood Will Honor It.

Havana, Dec. 27.—Governor Wood says that he will honor a requisition from the governor of Michigan for Charles Jenner Thompson, who is wanted in Detroit for forgery. He said: "I certainly will honor a requisition for Thompson if the Michigan authorities can furnish sufficient evidence to warrant the action."

C. B. Gunn, dentist. 34tf

SLOANE'S RACING DAYS ARE SAID TO BE OVER.

Famous Jockey Barred Off Most of the First-Class Tracks in the World on Account of His Alleged Methods in England.

Todhunter Sloane, the one-time stable boy whose riding in this country netted him many thousands of dollars, will, it is reported, retire from the turf ere long. It practically is impossible for him to gain admission to any big track, and his friends say he will not stoop to make common cause with the other racing outlaws.

Columbia Memorial Building.

Real Estate Offerings.

For Sale—Farm of 150 acres, mostly river bottom land, with [illegible] of farm buildings, situate northwest of Prospect. Can [illegible] at $55 per acre; is worth more. First class land.

For Sale—Farm of 104 acres of [illegible] land, good buildings, abundant fruit, first class property in every way; situate 4 miles from [illegible]. Listed at $55 per acre. If you want it, come and talk it over.

For Sale—I have a dozen or more of good bargains in city property, always a safe investment. Too little room for particulars here. Let me tell you personally.

S. N. SWICK,
Phone 271. Real Estate Agent.

DR. A. MELVILLE CRANE
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Calls Answered Promptly in the City or Country.
Diseases and Surgery of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Especial attention given to fitting of Spectacles.
Office at new building, 418 E. Center St.
Telephone 67. Marion, O.

G. H. MASTERS, M. D.,
PROSPECT, OHIO.
Rectal specialist, late of New York Polyclinic, has removed his office to Snell [illegible] parlors, No. 225 east Church street, [illegible] Ohio, where he will be found during the summer, WEDNESDAY of each week, [illegible] a. m. to 4 p. m. Will guarantee a cure in rectal diseases, viz: Hemorrhoids, [illegible], fissures, fistula, ulcer, prolapse [illegible] or malignant diseases of every character.

Dr. F. M. Baldwin,
has located in Marion with offices at 211 west Center street. He will answer all professional calls promptly, day or night. Office hours 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Phone No. 1331.

STEEVES & PASTERS,
DENTISTS.
211 W. Center St. Phone 2281
Dr. M. C. Steeves, graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, with years of experience and observation. Dr. W. F. Pasters, graduate of dental department of The Ohio Medical University, with all the modern ideas pertaining to dental science.

George D. Copeland. John H. Bartram.
COPELAND & BARTRAM,
Attorneys and Counsellors At Law.
Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, South Main St., Marion, Ohio.

MR WINK and MR. BLINK
[illegible] no more.
When your eyes tire and ache,
When they become watery and smart,
When you must wink to get a clear vision,
When you can't [illegible] in a bright light
When you see better with one eye closed,
When [illegible] first appear,
When nature thus warns—
That's the time to take measures to preserve your eyes, and prevent complicated eye troubles.
Have your eyes examined at once by a competent optician.
My customers are my best advertisements. Will you be one?

J. N. HOYT,
The Marion Optician.
Will be at his Residence and Office, 319 S. Main St.—Mondays Only.
Glasses sold at LOW PRICES and on EASY PAYMENTS of 25 CENTS A WEEK. Lenses changed any time within two years FREE.

WADDELL & KNAPP,
General INSURANCE Agents,
ISSUE
FIRE, CYCLONE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES, ALSO AGENTS FOR
Northwestern Life Insurance Comp'y, Largest Dividend Paying Co. In the World
Issue bonds to administrators, guardians, officials, contractors and all others requiring surety bonds.
Office opp. court house, Leonard building. MARION, O

We Take
Farm Risks
And put you in reliable companies, cheaper than any other Insurance agency in Marion Co.
Uncapher & McKinley.

THE
Marion County Bank Co.
(Successors to J. S. Reed & Co.)
ESTABLISHED 1839.
Cash Capital - - - $250,000 00
Invites deposit. Liberal treatment of customers in all departments of banking within the limits of safety. Mortgage and long time paper bought. Foreign drafts bought and sold. Drafts issued on all parts of the world.
Deposit vault for valuable papers free to customers.
R. H. Johnson, President.
Henry True, Vice President.
W. H. Schaffner, Cashier.
C. D. Schaffner, Asst Cashier

GEORGE RETTERER

Dies at His Home in Richland Township Very Suddenly Saturday Morning.

DEATH IS TOTALLY UNEXPECTED

Was One of the Most Prominent Farmers of the County, and a Leading Democrat—In His Younger Days Was a Stage Driver and Hauled Charles Dickens Through Ohio.

George Retterer died at his home in Richland township at an early hour last Saturday after an illness of but a day. Mr. Retterer, although suffering some, was able to be up and around Friday morning. He was attacked by pains during the day, but it was thought that it was nothing more serious than an attack of cramps. Later his condition became more serious, and with suddenness death came.

The deceased was born in Alsace, France, May 1, 1821. He left home at the age of twelve years and came to this country, acting as a stable and chore boy. For nine years he drove a stage coach between Marion and Delaware, often meeting with [illegible]. It was during this period that he met Charles Dickens. Mr. Retterer transported Mr. Dickens from the little hamlet of Marion to Delaware during the visit of that great author to America.

In 1852 Mr. Retterer purchased the farm on which he died in Richland township. Since that time he has added to it, and on November 12 of the year he purchased the homestead he was wedded to Miss Catherine Moyer. Of this union fourteen children were born, several of whom are still living to mourn with the wife and mother.

Mr. Retterer was one of the most prominent Lutherans of the county. He was a deacon of the Lutheran church in Richland township for six years, and has held many other high church offices.

In public life the deceased was well known. He was a staunch Democrat and [illegible] this office for five years. He was a member of the Marion county board of agriculture for fourteen years, three years being its president and seven years vice president. He held the office of infirmary director for seven years and was a member of the Marion county board of [illegible] for two terms. He was high in the councils of his party, and was a man much beloved by all.

The funeral took place Monday morning. The funeral cortege left the home at 10 o'clock Monday [illegible] and the services were held at the Lutheran church near there.

NELSON SMOYER

Dies at His Home on North State Street at Noon Saturday.

Nelson Smoyer died at his home on north State street about noon Saturday. He has been ill for some time suffering from infirmities of old age.

The deceased was seventy years of age and formerly resided in Hardin county. He was a veteran of the war of the rebellion, and a wife is left to mourn his death.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election of the Marion County Agricultural society will be held in the society rooms, in the court house, Marion, Ohio, by the members of said society, on

Saturday, January 12, 1901,

being the second Saturday of said month, for the election of members of the board of managers from the following townships:

One member from Pleasant township to serve two years.

One member from Montgomery township to serve two years.

One member from Big Island township to serve two years.

One member from Marion township to serve two years.

One member from Claridon township to serve two years.

One member from Richland township to serve two years.

One member from Prospect township to serve two years.

One member from Waldo township to serve two years.

Polls will be open at 2 o'clock p. m., and close at 4 o'clock p. m. on said day.

29-s&wk-4t J. E. Waddell, Sec.

County Fair.

All members of the Marion County Agricultural society are requested to meet at the society rooms in the court house, Marion, Ohio, on

Saturday, January 5, 1901,

at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for board of managers, to be voted for at the annual election, to be held January 12, 1901.

29-s&wk-3 J. E. Waddell, Sec.

It Renews and Builds Up.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 14, 1899.

I make the following statement for the benefit of all persons who are suffering from impure blood: That I have used Dr. C. D. Warner's Compound of Seven Cures, the great blood remedy, and I know of no better remedy for toning up the system and giving renewal of life and health.

C. Quallin,
Provincial Game and Fish warden.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

DR. J. A. NORTON

Is Knocked Unconscious in an Auto Accident.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Representative James A. Norton of Tiffin was the victim yesterday of an automobile accident, in which he was painfully though not by no means seriously injured. After an early adjournment of the house yesterday he decided to return to Ohio for the holiday recess and accordingly procured an automobile to convey him from his hotel to the railway station. Enroute the machine became refractory and the driver soon lost control of it. After careering about for a moment as only an automobile can, it made a mad dash for the sidewalk, where it ran straight into a large shade tree. The front doors of the vehicle were closed at the time, and the force of the sudden stop threw Dr. Norton against them. The knob of the door struck him in the middle of the forehead, inflicting a deep gash and rendering him unconscious for a few minutes. When he revived it was found that his shoulder and knees were also badly bruised. He was taken back to the hotel and a physician was summoned, and since that time he has been confined to his bed. It is not thought that his injuries are at all of a serious nature, and unless they are greater than they now appear to be Dr. Norton will soon be around again.

ANOTHER PIONEER

Mr. George Gooding Dies at His Farm Home South of this City Monday Morning

OF THE INFIRMITIES OF OLD AGE

He Was One of the Most Prominent Farmers and Stock Raisers of the County, and Leaves a Wide Circle of Acquaintances and Friends To Lament His Death.

Mr. George Gooding died at his home in Pleasant township last Monday morning at [illegible] o'clock. While Mr. Gooding's death was not unexpected, still it came as a shock to his relatives and many friends. For the past two or three years Mr. Gooding has suffered ill health, but he began to fail during the late fall and about a month ago his ailments became serious. He suffered from a complication of diseases, which were brought on by the infirmities of old age.

There were few better known men in Marion county than the deceased. He was born in Pleasant township February 22, 1828. He was educated in the common schools and years ago purchased the Freeman farm, which was the nucleus of his present large estate.

The deceased was married March 26, 1856 and of the union one child, a daughter was born but she died in her twentieth year. The mother died about six months since.

Mr. Gooding was an extensive stock raiser of live stock, and some of the finest thoroughbred stock in this county came from his farm. He was the owner of a fine [illegible], and for years shipped many cars of [illegible]. He was also identified with many of the best interests of Marion county, and his death will be lamented by many.

The funeral was held at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the late home of the deceased.

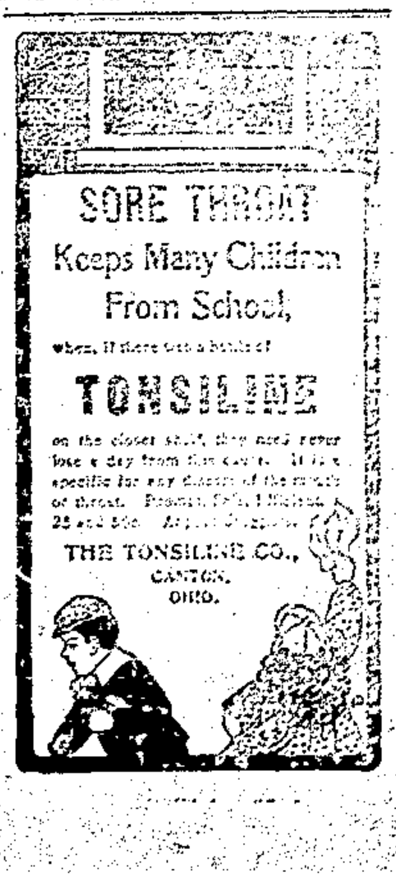
Crutches Thrown Away.

Miss Laura Warrington of Davis street, while visiting in Detroit, Michigan last summer, sustained a fall which resulted seriously to her hip. Two physicians of this place gave her crutches, telling her she would have to use them a year. After using the crutches three weeks she began to take treatment from Dr. Dugan, osteopath, and in less than a month she threw her crutches away and walks to and from his office without assistance of any kind. s&wk-5

De Vore Farm Sold.

The DeVore homestead and farm of 201 acres just east of Adelaide, sold last Saturday at sheriff's sale to Melvin Aye for $10,997.

Go to Beverly's second-hand store for stoves and furniture. 146 south Main street. 275-w-s-wk-tf



SORE THROAT
Keeps Many Children From School,
when, if there was a bottle of
TONSILINE
on the closet shelf, they need never lose a day from this cause. It is a specific for any disease of the mouth or throat. Prompt, Safe, Effective. 25 and 50c. All Druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO.,
CANTON, OHIO.

EX-AUDITOR CLARK

And His Bondsmen Are Sued for About Four Thousand Dollars in Common Pleas Court.

MORE BLACKBURN REPORT CASES

The Allegations of the Petitions Are to the Effect That Clark While Auditor Overcharged to the Amount Stated—Judgment Against Various Bondsmen Asked For.

Two actions against Wm. E. Clark, ex-auditor, and his bondsmen were begun in common pleas court Monday by Fred E. Guthery, prosecuting attorney. The first case is the State of Ohio for the use of Marion county by Fred E. Guthery, prosecuting attorney, against Wm. E. Clark, George S. Clark, Benjamin Melvin, Augustus S. Melvin, Andrew J. Jones and Wm. E. Dennison. The petition alleges that Clark was elected auditor in November, 1889 and that September 8, 1890, the defendants entered into a bond with the county commissioners for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. At various times Clark fraudulently and illegally overdrew his accounts to the amount of $2,504.73 during his first term, for which judgment and interest is asked against the defendants. Of this amount a portion was obtained by padding the number of school children in the county. Albert Thompson, one of the bondsmen has since died and his estate has been distributed. There are eighteen alleged illegal drawings in the petition.

The second petition is against Wm. E. Clark, ex-auditor, and John G. Roth and Christian Wasserbach, his bondsmen. It is alleged that during Clark's second term he illegally and fraudulently drew $1,66[illegible] of the county treasury, for which judgment on the various sums and interest from the dates of their drawing is asked. The second petition contains fourteen causes of action. Both suits cover Clark's second term. The first bondsman [illegible] July 2, 1892 [illegible], who was also on the [illegible] bond, has since died and his estate has been distributed. The sums alleged to have been taken range from [illegible] to $120.18.

In the matter of Henry Britsch against Katherine Britsch and others, [illegible] Britsch, by Copeland & Bartram, [illegible] attorneys, Friday filed a demurrer [illegible] a motion to strike from the files the amended and supplemental petition.

John G. Moser, by L. E. Myers, his attorney, Thursday filed in common pleas court a petition against the unknown heirs and devisees of George Weaver, and others, asking that his title to 29.82 acres in Pleasant township be quieted as against the defendant.

Edward A. Corbett was Friday divorced from his wife, Edith Corbett, on the grounds of adultery. The defendant was barred from any right in his real estate and the plaintiff was given the custody of the minor child, Ellsworth Corbett.

John Rouse, the young fellow who was found guilty of petit larceny some time ago, was brought before Judge Tobias Friday afternoon, after the judge had overruled a motion for a new trial, and was fined one dollar and the costs, to stand committed until paid. The latter part of the sentence was then suspended for thirty days to give the matter time to go through the circuit court which convenes here some time the fore part of next month. Rouse still maintains that he is not guilty and his attorney, L. E. Myers, will take the matter to the circuit court on appeal.

In the matter of John D. Guthery and Sons against Peggy Leonard on motion of the plaintiffs, the sale of the property was confirmed and a distribution of the proceeds ordered. Exceptions were noted.

In the matter of the State of Ohio against Albert Rouse, who is charged with horse stealing, a plea in abatement was filed Friday and it was decided to change the name to Albert Ross the real name of the prisoner.

In the matter of Henry Britsch against Katherine Britsch, and others, an order of sale was issued Friday and John Bland, John Augustine and Andrew Myers were made commissioners in the matter.

The following assignment of matters for hearing was made Friday:

Mary Snyder against Reuben Snyder, Ferdinand Krause against Ralph Dobson, and others, James Culbertson against Jacob Schoenlaub, and others, Fred Haberman against the City of Marion, January 7.

Mattie A. DeLandre against L. H. DeLandre, George S. McGuire, receiver, against T. P. Wallace, administrator, Hannah Clark against Jonathan Green, and others, Benjamin Mozier against the City of Marion, Everett R. Messenger against Norman Messenger, and others, January 8.

IN WEST MARION

Mr. Howard Wheeler and Miss Roseberry Are Married.

At the home of the bride in West Marion Mr. Howard Wheeler and Miss Phoebe Roseberry were married Thursday by Rev. J. Tudor Lewis.

SPINAL weakness easily cured by Dr. Miles' Nerve Plasters.

MR. A. F. McNEAL

Will Open a Law Office in Birmingham, Alabama.

Albert F. McNeal who came from Birmingham, Alabama [illegible] visit with his parents [illegible] at once to the southern [illegible] and open a law office [illegible]. [illegible] termination of Mr. McNeal's [illegible] has been contemplating [illegible] removal from Marion [illegible] agreed that the step is a wise one and gives promise of the success that Mr. McNeal is thoroughly capable of achieving.

Mr. McNeal is as well versed in the law as any man of his years and combines with professional ability a genial and winning personality. The great industrial city of the new South will afford him a fruitful field for his attainments, and the climate of the South promises to be congenial to his health.

Mr. McNeal [illegible] the latter part of the week and open his new law office [illegible] first of the new year.

Rub-bone's catarrh remedy is sold by Holeman & Shipley, Marion, Ohio, and Lomb's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-1yr

A TERRIBLE GASH

Is Cut in the Face of Holden Thomason by Will Rizor Near LaRue Sunday Night

AT RUSH CREEK SCHOOL HOUSE

As the Former Comes Out of the Building Where He Has Been Attending Church He Is Assaulted by the Latter With a Razor—Rizor Skips Out To Avoid Arrest.

Will Rizor, aged eighteen, who resides near LaRue, and Holden Thomason, a boy sixteen years old, who resides in the same vicinity [illegible] Sunday night at the Rush Creek school house, just west of LaRue, which resulted in the boy being [illegible] Thomason with a razor.

After the church services had concluded and the congregation was leaving the school house, Rizor made a remark about Thomason's [illegible]. The boy [illegible] his father's [illegible] Rizor, who pulled out a razor and slashed the boy across the left side of the face making an ugly wound which required sixteen stitches to sew it up. Thomason was carried into a nearby house and Dr. [illegible] and Dr. House of LaRue were called and dressed the wounds. [illegible] loss of blood that it was impossible to remove him to his home and [illegible] it was feared he would not recover, but now [illegible] hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Two parties of the people were [illegible] and warrants for Rizor's arrest [illegible] Hardin and Marion counties were [illegible] Constable Clark of LaRue [illegible] started after him. Rizor had left, however, and [illegible] no doubt that a warrant for his arrest had been issued he skipped out.

JOHN MARTIN JOHNSON

Falls a Victim to Consumption Friday Morning.

Mr. John Martin Johnson died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. [illegible] at the corner of [illegible] Friday morning at [illegible] o'clock. The young man had suffered from consumption which caused his death.

The deceased was between twenty and twenty-one years of age. He was an orphan, his mother dying in 1891 and his father, Martin Johnson, was killed in an accident a few years ago.

The funeral was held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

DONNAN HOME

Is the Scene of Marriage of Two Big Island People.

Mr. Wm. F. McElhaney and Miss Ida Gertrude [illegible], both of whom reside near Big Island, were quietly married Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Rev. J. W. Donnan at the latter's home.

After the ceremony they went to their home near Big Island, where they will reside on their farm.

Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale by W. B. Foye.

Money to loan on farm property at 5 and 6 per cent. for five years. See Fred W. Peters. 42-wk-tf

IT CHANGES HANDS

The C. C. Stoltz Company Sells Out to the Bindley-McKinniss Company.

CHANGE IS TO BE MADE JANUARY 1

Mr. C. C. Stoltz Will Retire from Active Business for the Present on Account of His Health—Short Outline of the History of a Progressive Business House.

January 1 the C. C. Stoltz company, wholesale grocers of south Prospect street will [illegible] the business and goods to the Bindley-McKinniss company. The purchasers are Josiah Bindley [illegible] and F. G. McKinniss of Washington C. H. and [illegible] of Hillsboro. The deal [illegible] has been on for some time, but was not made public.

The new company takes the grocery stock and [illegible] Stoltz company [illegible] for a term of five years. All the present employes [illegible] will be retained. Mr. [illegible] goes to Columbus [illegible]. Mr. Stoltz will [illegible] management of the [illegible] the office for a few months [illegible] Stoltz company [illegible] the new company [illegible].

The Stoltz grocery company [illegible] a good [illegible] growth [illegible]. Mr. Stoltz came here in 1882 and opened the business [illegible] under the careful management of Mr. Stoltz [illegible] north Main street. [illegible] Mr. Stoltz personally purchased the old Presbyterian church on north Prospect street. Some additions were made to it and since then it has been the home of [illegible]. Careful and able management made it a decidedly well paying institution.

Of late Mr. Stoltz has not enjoyed very good health, hence [illegible] to retire from business and [illegible] rest.

The new firm is made up of [illegible] men and the business will be [illegible] on in the same [illegible].

Josiah Bindley will move his family here from Washington C. H. and [illegible] the Miss Leonard's residence [illegible].

KNITTING FACTORY

A New York Man Wants to Start One in Marion.

Mayor W. H. McClure has received a letter from George W. Moseley of [illegible], New York, who says that he has the machinery for a knitting factory of sufficient capacity to turn out 300 dozen pairs of fleeced underwear per day. A factory of this size would employ from 200 to 300 people.

Mr. Moseley is looking for a location and wants to organize a stock company with a capital stock of [illegible]. He asks Marion citizens [illegible] if he should receive reasonable encouragement [illegible] a factory of this kind to be located here. Mr. Moseley further [illegible] this man [illegible] guarantee of [illegible] per cent. on the investment could be [illegible]. He further states that the control and management of the company and plant [illegible] at all times be in the hands of Marion citizens.

ON OAK HILL

Mrs. Lizzie Frazier Dies Friday Night—Funeral Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Frazier died at her home on Oak Hill Friday night. She had been ill for the past two weeks, suffering intensely.

The deceased was within a few days of thirty-four years of age, and leaves a husband and family to mourn her death.

The remains were taken to Delaware Saturday evening, where the funeral took place Sunday.

AT UPPER SANDUSKY

A Woman Well Known Here Dies Friday Afternoon.

Officer E. R. Messenger and Mrs. William Warrington received a message Friday afternoon, announcing the death of their aunt, Mrs. Anthony Larkins, at Upper Sandusky. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon. The deceased was a frequent visitor here and was quite well known in this city.

RUNAWAY COAL-CAR

Causes Death and Injury Near Akron Friday Morning.

Akron, O., Dec. 21.—At the mine of John Wagoner, near Doylestown, this morning, Harry and Fred Ritner, aged sixteen and fourteen were killed. William, son of Jacob Saltzbach, fatally injured; Peter Smith, aged fifteen, dangerously hurt, and another boy cut and bruised by a runaway coal car.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds; the big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

R. & B.

CHRISTMAS
a thing of the past, but we are just getting our "second wind" and ask your hearty co-operation in this great movement.
RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

Dr. A. F. Linscott,
Dental Surgeon.
New, modern and complete office fitted for doing all kinds of dental work by most modern and scientific methods. Opposite Hotel Marion.

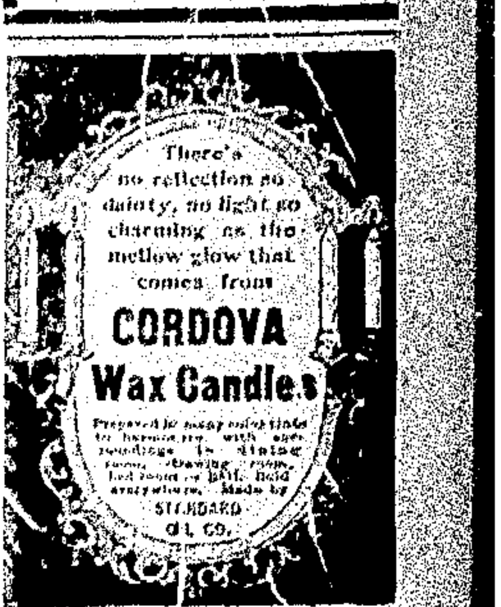
WILL PLEASE YOU.

Our Tom and Jerry will please you, we are sure. It is mixed and served just right. We'd like to furnish you the liquors and [illegible] your own hot weather drinks, if you wish. Our "Harvard Rye" is fine and mellow, and it will give you pleasure in [illegible] drink you want [illegible] for holiday [illegible] gallon Harvard Rye [illegible] investigate it.

The Kentucky Liquor Co.
1[illegible] N. Main St. Phone 1031
LOUIS GOLDBERG, Manager.

Charles H. Conley,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
[illegible] S. Main St. Phone 1014.
Loans Negotiated.

WHEN you are in an unusual hurry or when you are especially particular about some Laundry work, just remember us. We can hurry and we are particular.
ANTHONY'S LAUNDRY,
230 E. Center St.
Phone 1163.



There's no reflection so dainty, no light so charming as the mellow glow that comes from
CORDOVA
Wax Candles
Prepared in many color tints to harmonize with their surroundings in dining room, drawing room, bed room or hall. Sold everywhere. Made by
STANDARD OIL CO.

Weigh Your Hay,
Grain, Etc., on Harsch's Wagon Scales. Net weight, 5c. Highest price paid for Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Also Iron, Rags, Rubber and all kinds of Metal.
Wesley Harsch.
Rear of 136 North State street.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

SUFFER A BIG LOSS

Filipinos Make a Stand Against a Detachment of American Cavalry.

PUT TO FLIGHT AFTER HOT FIGHT

Autonomist Party Launched and Declaration of Principles Adopted at Manila at a Meeting Attended by Prominent Natives—Self Government on the Island of Negros.

Manila, Dec. 24.—Advices from southern Luzon say that a lieutenant and 60 men of the United States cavalry attacked a large body of insurgents near Guinobatan, province of Albay. After the battle 45 dead insurgents were counted, together with many wounded. The only American casualty was the wounding of a sergeant, who was cornered by several rebels and struck in the leg by a bolo. The rebel loss was the heaviest recorded among the recent encounters. The cutting of the wires delayed the official report of the engagement.

The autonomist party was launched at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in Manila. The declaration of principles was read, and after some discussion adopted by a vote of 123, less than half a dozen declining to vote. All signed an indorsement of the platform, including Senor Paterno, one of the most influential of the former insurgent leaders, whose real attitude toward American authority has been much questioned.

The report of General J. F. Smith, military governor of Negros, shows that this island, which has had, under the entire period of American control, a substantially autonomous form of government, has progressed in marked and favorable contrast with the other islands. The attitude of the people is highly favorable toward the United States, and the largely autonomous government which they now enjoy seems to be their fitting reward, and the people are naturally desirous that it should be continued.

ETHEL GRACE SHERMAN

Dies at the Home of Her Parents Southeast of City Sunday

Ethel Grace Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marley Sherman, died at the home of her parents, eight miles southeast of this city Sunday afternoon, after an illness of but two days. Friday the little one suffered from what was supposed to be a slight cold. Her condition grew worse and lung fever resulted. Even then it was not thought that the child's illness was of a serious nature, but Sunday she grew alarmingly worse and death resulted.

The deceased was five months of age, and until this sickness had been an extremely bright and healthy child.

The funeral took place from the home Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

RICHARD GILMORE

Is Watched by a Number of Fellow Employes Saturday Night.

Richard Gilmore, foreman of the general repair department of the Huber Manufacturing works, was made the recipient of a handsome watch and chain Saturday night. The employes of his department gathered at the Gilmore residence on George street Saturday evening and William Marsh, in a few words, presented the watch to Mr. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore responded feelingly, and afterwards produced the cigars and an hour was enjoyed in a social way.

BY MAY FIRST

The Waddell Home Will Be Completed Says Mr. Waddell.

The Waddell Children's home will be completed by May 1. Mr. Waddell will then turn it over to the county commissioners. He said while in the city Saturday that he did not know whether or not there would be any public services at that time. He expects, however, that the installing of the Delaware children in the home will be the most important features of the dedicatory services if it is decided to hold any.

BANK PROMOTERS

Receive Certificate Necessary to Open Up Their Bank.

The City National bank promoters Monday received from Comptroller of the Currency Dawes the certificate allowing the starting of a national bank in Marion. It was the hope of the directors to get the bank opened by the first of year, but that is now absolutely impossible, and they will make an effort to get the bank opened for business by the first of February.

A Case of Salt Rheum and Scald Head Both Cured.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 10, 1900,
198 Windsor Ave.

Dr. C. D Warner: I have used your Compound of Seven Cures for a bad case of salt rheum. I used eight bottles. The disease has entirely disappeared. I also used it for my little girl, aged ten years, for scald head, and six bottles of Seven Cures cured her. Her hair is growing beautifully again.

Yours very truly,
T. Brown.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

IRRESISTIBLE RUSSIA.

Anglo-Russian Alliance the Only Guaranty of a World Peace.

Russia's destiny seems to be to sail on with relentless indifference to all the rest of the world, like that vast dark star which, astronomers tell us, travels through space eternally in a straight line, writes J. W. Gambier in The Fortnightly Review. Look where you like, while men sleep the mighty Russian web is being spun, pliant before the gale—but still holding on. The extension of Russia is the most indelible historic fact of the last three centuries, and now under our very eyes she is adding region after region to her dominion, with the emperor of China practically at her feet. Also what we in England fail to grasp is not only the extraordinary material progress of Russia in Siberia and in Manchuria, but the incalculable benefits she will derive from those inexhaustible fields not alone as an outlet for the populations of her less favorably endowed lands of forest and steppe, but as a country in which armies can be raised by the million, leaving her own people in their peaceful occupations.

A comprehensive or birdseye view of these regions would be a revelation to 99 Englishmen out of 100 who have no conception of the vast colony of Siberia into which the liberated serfs have been poured, covering its face with the golden glory of grain and exploiting its untouched mines of gold, silver, copper, coal and oil. On all these crown lands the settler has nothing to pay for 20 years. He can practically grow corn for the mere price of labor—his own and that of his sons. He is exempt from military service for ten years, which leaves him ample time to found his home and establish himself on the soil. He pays no taxes, local or imperial. His children are educated by the state for the state, and his affairs are arranged by intelligent government officials and are not the sport of urban or rural district councils. When he arrives in his colony, he can procure everything necessary to make a start with from government stores—implements, house building material, seeds, and in addition he can procure a loan on easy terms, also from the government. Serious men, striving their utmost to develop the country, watch his interests, and the spectacle is that of a great people resting in security and undisturbed by the clamor of political or parliamentary exigency. In Russia the colonization of these lands is considered a vital necessity, more so than any dreams of conquest, whether in India or elsewhere. The true swing of the pendulum of the Russian empire is east, following the line of least resistance. The destiny of nations follows natural laws, and the east, the far east, is the direction in which Russian effort can be most successful.

Let us frankly go to this great Russian empire, whose shadow covers the world, whose autocrat is married to the granddaughter of our own great empress and queen, and say to those wise men who guide its councils, "The world is wide enough for us both, and our commercial interests need not clash."

The closer and more seriously this question of an Anglo-Russian friendship is studied the more clearly does it stand out as the only possible guarantee of the peace of the world.

PROPOSES TO RIDE A TURTLE

De Rougemont Says He Will Demonstrate Truth of His Recent Tale.

Louis de Rougemont, who created so great a furore about 18 months ago in London by his story and lectures about life among the cannibals of Australia and who was exposed by the London Chronicle, is in San Francisco and expects soon to go to the orient, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He expects to remain in San Francisco about two months. He claims to have been six months in South Africa, most of the time in British camps. Then he says he came from London to Jamaica, then he privately inspected the Panama canal for two weeks and finally took passage up the Pacific to San Francisco, the first American city he has seen.

De Rougemont is now 55 years of age, but wiry and active. While he is in San Francisco he says he proposes to ride a large turtle part way across the Golden Gate to demonstrate that one feature of his story that was most doubted is capable of demonstration. From San Francisco De Rougemont says he is going to Japan, then to China and thence to where he proposes to reach the monasteries and the forbidden city of L'Hassa.

Tramways For South Africa.

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, is to build an electric tramway, to be owned and operated by the municipality. Eight wheeled, double decked cars are to be tried.

Christmas Comforts.

Gittin 'long to Christmas, know it by the way
The little fellers meet me at the closin of the day,
An Molly gits my slippers, my pipe is in its place,
An ever'body roun' the house wears now a smilin face!

They just ain't no mistakin these Christmas signs, you see.
They've all about decided that Santa Claus is me!
Here's this one brushin of my coat; another takes my hat;
It almost seems like paradise, the place I'm livin at!

Gittin 'long to Christmas! That's the only way
This here chap's accountin for the change by night an day;
Killin me with kindness; come at beck an call;
Really think that mebbe I'm somebody after all!

If I say my head aches, house jest has a fit!
Molly gits the camphor an goes to rubbin it!
If my chist is painin, brethren, in a breath
Here comes mustard plasters to blister me to death!

Gittin 'long to Christmas! Thank the Lord it's so!
Got to open up the safe an let the dollars go!
An then it seems like providence, just like amazin grace,
For ever'body roun' the house wears now a smilin face!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gallantry of Senator Spooner Stops at Eating Oysters.

CURIOUS HABIT OF SHOUP OF IDAHO

How the Senator Always Watches the Trail—Representative Joy of Missouri "Stumped" by a Little Girl—Strange Pocket Piece Carried by Senator Baker of Kansas.

While the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was in session one of the California delegates, an elderly lady, went into a restaurant on G street, looked the bill of fare over carefully and ordered fried oysters, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"How many?" asked the waiter.

"Oh," she said, remembering the diminutive oysters of California, "I guess a dozen and a half will do."

The waiter lifted his eyebrows, but took the order back to the kitchen. In due time he arrived with an enormous platter full of fried oysters, each half as large as a man's hand. The California lady nearly fainted. "Take them away!" she said. "I never, never ordered that great mess of meat."

"That's a dozen and a half of fried oysters, ma'am," the waiter replied.

There was some hysterical but vain argument on the part of the delegate from California. She was told she would have to pay for the oysters, but she needn't eat them unless she chose to do so. Just then Senator Spooner came in and sat down at the next table. The W. C. T. U. delegate, almost in tears, leaned over and asked imploringly, "Oh, sir, do you like fried oysters?"

Senator Spooner stared. "I have eaten them, madam," he replied, with dignity.

"Then please buy these. Please, please do!"

"But," said the senator, laughing, "I never eat them now, for I find they promote indigestion."

The lady exhibited her white ribbon badge and implored again. "Oh, you haven't eaten anything yet! Please buy these." "Well, I'll buy them, but I assure you, madam, I do not contract to eat them." And he paid the check, while the delegate from California almost ran out of the restaurant.

Senator Shoup of Idaho never sits with his back toward a door. If he goes into the senate restaurant for a midday meal, he seeks a place about the board where any one entering the room will face his stalwart figure and keen blue eye, writes the New York Tribune's Washington representative. Likewise when he seats himself in a committee room where several men may be gathered he picks out a chair where he can keep a clear watch on the trail by which he entered. It is simply the force of habit. For 30 or 40 years of his eventful career he lived with a gun in his hand. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he nevertheless took part in the stirring life of the frontier at an early age. For many years his home was in a log cabin with only one window and one door and where when he was within it was a matter of reasonable caution to keep an eye on the approaches. During the civil war period he served almost continuously as a scout along the base of the Rocky mountains in New Mexico and along the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers. So thoroughly accustomed did he become to this that the habit of the scout and frontiersman clings to him unconsciously after a decade of service in the United States senate.

Representative Joy of Missouri received a letter from a young lady constituent, aged 10, a short time ago saying that she intended to grow some roses and other flowers, but did not know how to go about it and would not Mr. Joy please have the agricultural department at Washington send her some books which had a bearing on the growing of roses? Mr. Joy sent his clerk to the department and had a lot of literature about flower growing sent to the small constituent and also some flower seeds, says the New York World. The other day he received this letter:

Dear Mr. Joy—I have received the book about flowers you sent me and the seeds. There are so many hard words in the books about flowers that I can't understand them at all, and I wish you would please send me a dictionary out of the Congressional library at once.

Mr. Joy thinks this young woman will grow up to be a great help to Missouri.

Senator Baker of Kansas carries a very curious pocket piece, says the Washington Post. It is a little crystalline cube about an inch square, as transparent as glass. It is a piece of salt. Underneath the fertile soil of Kansas is the bed of a prehistoric ocean. Ages ago the water of the ocean evaporated and left a solid mass of pure salt hundreds of feet under what is now the surface of the earth.

"We know that this bed of salt," said Senator Baker recently, "is 365 feet in thickness and that it covers an area 30 miles long by 50 miles wide. How much larger it is we do not know. The salt is 95 per cent pure. I went 1,120 feet below the earth's surface to get the piece which I carry."

Winter Schedule of a Great Railway.

The winter schedule of the Siberian railway has recently been published. The first 3,000 versts east of Irkutsk will be traversed by express trains at the rate of 27 versts an hour, not counting stoppages, and will require five and a half days for the journey of about 2,000 miles. Ordinary trains are scheduled to make the trip in six and a half days.

VALUABLE PAPYRI FOUND.

A Missing Gospel's Pages Being Examined In Strassburg Library.

An interesting papyrus is now being examined at the Strassburg library, says a London cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It was purchased in a fragmentary condition from Cairo merchants early in 1899 and has already proved of first importance. According to German Egyptologists and theological savants the fragments are pages of a missing gospel which was rejected as uncanonical in the third century, but widely accepted in the second. The papyrus dates from the fifth century, but the character of the Greek words which are textually reproduced proves that the original manuscript belongs to the second century. An interesting feature is the very close connection apparently existing between it and the logia of Christ, the recovery of which three years ago caused a sensation. It is suggested that both are practically pages of the same manuscript—viz, the version of the gospel according to the Egyptians.

As the result of two years' work another fine papyrus roll in a British museum has just been published. It was written between 70 and 80 A. D. and is a collection of folk legends current in Egypt at that time. The hero of the stories is Siosiris, son of Khamuas, priest of Memphis. Many of the passages suggest that it is an adaptation of the story of Christ as told by his disciples, and, if so, it is certainly the earliest record known, being less than 20 years after the introduction of Christianity into Egypt by St. Mark in 67 A. D. Siosiris was a miraculous child. His mother's name was revealed to his father in a dream, in which these words were spoken to him: "His name shall be Siosiris, for he shall do many marvels in Egypt."

He is described as being great, big and strong. He went to school, rivaled the scribe who taught and began to talk to the scribes in the house of life. All the land wondered at him, saying, "Behold the boy who reached 12 years of age and there was no scribe in Memphis who could equal him in reading, writing and magic!"

Siosiris takes his father to hades, where the cycles in the land of death are described. Here also are many stories of Jewish Christian origin—for example, the story of the rich man and Lazarus. The doctrine of future punishment, not found in Egyptian rituals, is here clearly stated. Later is an account of a contest between Siosiris and the magicians of Ethiopia, which is strangely reminiscent of the story of Moses. One magician says, "Cast my spell upon Egypt and cause the people to pass three days and nights without seeing light." Another adds, "As a sign thy water shall be the color of blood, the flood shall turn color, and heaven shall be the color of blood."

Even the story of Moses and the bulrushes is given. One magician rebukes the other as follows: "Art thou not Hor, the son of Negress, whom I saved in the reeds of Ra?"

MUSKRAT FEAST.

Baltimore Clubmen Pronounce It as Palatable as Terrapin.

A "muskrat supper" is the latest gastronomic innovation at the University club, famed for such wrinkles, says the Baltimore Sun. Periodically an informal supper is held at the club at which one or more culinary curiosities form the chief articles of diet, and the other night the muskrat occupied the place of honor at such a supper.

The lowly muskrat as an article of diet was suggested by Professor Powhatan Clarke, but it was noted that some urgent business prevented his attendance at the banquet. Nevertheless under the skillful manipulation of the club steward, John A. Biddle, the muskrat was declared by those present to be a most toothsome delicacy, almost if not quite equal to Maryland's famous bird, the diamond back terrapin, and much superior to the swifter, not to say more beautiful, rabbit.

The festive board was ornamented with whole muskrats enveloped in hard aspic jelly, with tail rampant, with fish in mouth and with tusk and whiskers in plain view. As a spur to the appetite they were declared a success. Steward Biddle had the famous animal prepared in three styles, the Maryland or Eastern Shore style, in which he is stewed in his own gravy; the Virginia style, split and broiled whole, like a chicken, and the New Jersey style, in which he is roasted whole.

Germany Cannot Feed Itself.

An article in the official Reichsanzeiger of Berlin, based on the official statistics of the German empire, convincingly proves that German agriculture is incapable of meeting the home consumption of corn, meat, etc., and that 23.6 per cent of wheat, 8.1 per cent of rye, 30.9 per cent of barley and 6.2 of oats must be imported into Germany for that purpose, as well as one-twentieth part of the meat required in Germany. Moreover, nearly five pounds of lard and tallow per head have been imported during each of the last five years. All this shows that the state of German agriculture is far from being satisfactory.

Old Masonic Emblems Found.

At the annual meeting of Acacia lodge of Freemasons the other night in Greenwich, Conn., Frederick Mead of New York presented to the lodge two pillars of mahogany, inlaid with Masonic emblems in oak, which are a century and a quarter old, says the New York Times. They are hand carved and were in use in Union lodge at Greenwich in 1775. That lodge is now in existence in Stamford. The pillars are 18 inches high and were found recently in the rafters in the attic in the Israel Putnam cottage by a carpenter looking for leaks. Mrs. Mead consented to let Acacia lodge have them.

An English View.

Old Boy—Ah! you never carry an umbrella? How's that?

Swell—Well, you see, if you have an umbrella, people think you've only got one suit of clothes.—Ally Sloper.

Entirely Nonpartisan.

"What's the disturbance over there?"

"Only a couple of half drunk socialists who think they want to fight each other. They're indulging in heart to heart talk."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Full Value.

"I paid an eminent artist $15 for a criticism of my painting."

"What did he tell you?"

"Said it was the worst he ever saw."—Chicago Record.

More Dangerous.

Judge—And you say he had murder in his eye?

Victim—No, sor, I think it wuz in his hand. That's where he hild th' rock.—Chicago News.

Hampered.

"Ida never talks slang."

"Then that's it. I wondered why it was she could never make herself understood."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

FOR SALE.

New 4-room dwelling, with 4 lots in west Marion. Will trade for small piece of land. Price $1,500.

Six-room frame dwelling and summer kitchen; cellar, coal house, barn, cistern, water works; located on paved street, in south Marion. Price $1,500.

Lot on Toledo avenue, very cheap for cash, as party is going to leave the city. Must be sold soon, if sold. Price [illegible]25.

107 acres about 5 miles south-west of Marion. Will take $1,500 in Marion property. Price $45 per acre.

TO RENT.

Six-room house on Patterson street.

Seven room dwelling, centrally located; furnace.

Six-room house on Vine street, with barn.

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LIVERITA for COATED TONGUE

$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson streets, Chicago, Ill.

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LIVERITA for BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
LIVERITA for WOMEN and CHILDREN

40 PILLS 10c
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THE UP-TO-DATE
Little LIVER Pill
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BEAUTY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Some of the Buds and Blossoms Who Add to the Attractions of Washington Society.

It has been said of the [illegible] girl that she is [illegible] is best in America [illegible] western [illegible] fearless type [illegible] quette of soft speech [illegible]. The girl of the [illegible] with a capital [illegible] is the well groomed [illegible] ty leader. All these types [illegible] the capital, and in the [illegible] they come together and [illegible] glorious whole—the Washington belle. [illegible]

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS MERRIAM.

She may be ever so crude when she comes from the little town whose citizens have elected "poppet" to the legislature, and she may dress like a dowdy, but when she returns home her people don't recognize her. She has blossomed out into a woman of the world. There is an air of acquaintance about her, as if she was born to the purple, an air which only comes from associating with the "best" people. And indeed she has had the opportunity of study-

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS SEITZ.

ing the best blood of both this and other lands, for in no other city is there such a cosmopolitan assemblage of foreign notables. The most clever and polished embassadors are sent to this country, and as most of these bring their families there are a dozen or more foreign salons where wit and old world politeness reign.

"Tennyson says, "I am a part of all that I have met." And that is true of

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS SIMMS.

the Washington belle. With the quickness of the American girl she seizes on what is best in each nation and appropriates it for her own use. In the French salon she learns the art of saying pretty things. From the hospitality of the English embassy she re-

[illegible] of her father's house. And [illegible]

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS COOPER.

quaint little Miss. Who else is not impressed by her punctilious Chicago [illegible]? Perhaps as a result she even resolves to drop some of her more blatant new woman's ways. Even if the Washington girl does not enjoy the entrance to these salons there are many public receptions where she goes and catches glimpses of the first ladies of the land. And how these receptions

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS WEBSTER.

are crowded! Not one trick of dress or manner escapes the youthful critics. As the result it is noticeable how few badly dressed girls one sees in the streets. Most of them have good manners, and a great many are pretty too.

There are an unusual number of buds this year, and they are a stunning lot of girls. There are Miss Cooper, daughter of the Texas congressman, a stately blond with a Madonna face; Miss

Photo by Clinedinst.
MISS WYCKOFF.

Wyckoff, who is often taken for a French girl on account of her brilliant eyes and the chic she displays in dressing; Miss Webster, another fair haired girl who is a great favorite on account of her gay disposition; Miss Merriam, who is an ardent automobilist and an all round clever girl; the queenly Miss Scates from Tennessee and Miss Seitz, who is a remarkably pretty girl and one of the best dressed in the capital. These are only a few out of many, and Uncle Sam has good reason to be proud of his feminine representatives at Washington.

Selfish.

Mrs. [illegible] reading [illegible]—Henry, [illegible] that the strike is over and [illegible] out of it with three broken [illegible] and four teeth out. [illegible] won?

Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] it all! That boy never thinks of anybody but himself. Now I'll have to wait until I get the morning paper.—Puck.

CIVIL PENSIONS.

Discussion Created by the Case of Congressman Boutelle.

When officers in our navy or [illegible] those of a lower rank than [illegible] officer reach a certain age, they are allowed to go into honorable retirement freed from financial anxiety by a pension. Not so with the men who have served their country long and well in the [illegible] of peaceable civilians. We have no civil pension list upon which to place men who become incapacitated by age or otherwise while doing their duty. In this we differ from other great nations, who recognize the necessity and justice of a civil pension list

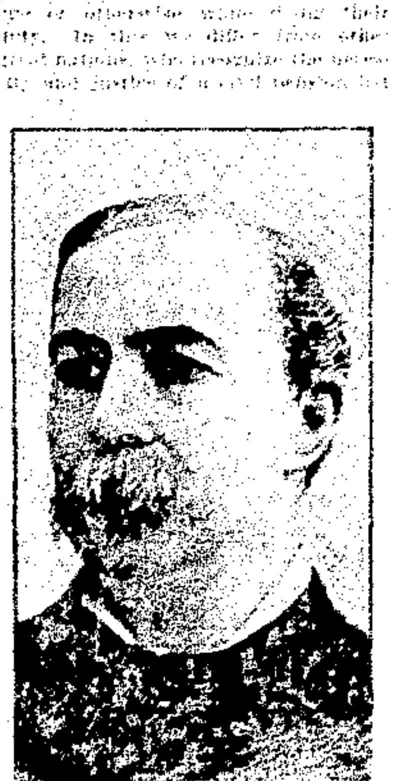


Photo by Bell, Washington.
CHARLES A. BOUTELLE.

and act upon the necessity. To say that republics are ungrateful is a truism, but in this respect our republic has fairly earned the reproach.

After serving his constituents well enough to be reelected seven times Charles Addison Boutelle, representative from the Fourth congressional district of Maine, was incapacitated by mental troubles, and his removal to a sanitarium became inevitable. While there confined he was again re-elected at the latest election.

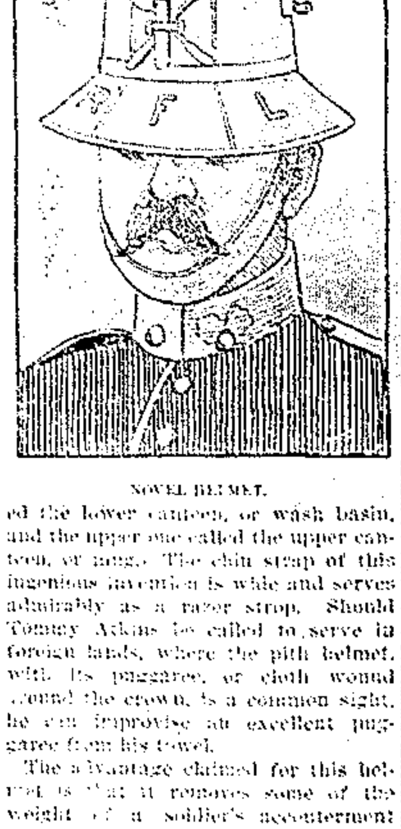
Mr. Boutelle is a poor man, and his salary as congressman could not well be spared. A congressman cannot save much out of the $5,000 given to him by the government in return for services that would frequently command a much higher sum if devoted to private ends. During the civil war Mr. Boutelle did good service in the navy, and he was formerly chairman of the house committee on naval affairs. On these grounds the movement to place him upon the retired list of the navy was started, and the opposition to the plan has been mainly from those who consider such action as establishing a bad precedent. The case has revived agitation of a civil pension list.

INGENIOUS HELMET.

New Soldier Hat That Has Some Decidedly Novel Features.

An English inventor is out with a new helmet for soldiers which he claims is better than any other since the days of Alexander or before. It may seem like reverting to old principles to make a soldier's helmet of metal nowadays, but this helmet is constructed of aluminium, the metal of the future. It is claimed for this headpiece that it is both useful and ornamental. The ornamentation consists in crossing at the front of the helmet the knife, fork and spoon of the wearer and placing at the side his shaving brush, with the bristles up, something like a pompon.

The helmet itself is divided into two separable portions, the lower one call-



NOVEL HELMET.

ed the lower canteen, or wash basin, and the upper one called the upper canteen, or mug. The chin strap of this ingenious invention is wide and serves admirably as a razor strop. Should Tommy Atkins be called to serve in foreign lands, where the pith helmet, with its puggaree, or cloth wound around the crown, is a common sight, he can improvise an excellent puggaree from his towel.

The advantage claimed for this helmet is that it removes some of the weight of a soldier's accouterment from his back, where he even then will have too much to carry, to his head, where this slight weight is not so much felt.

It is impossible that a man who is false to his friends should be true to his country.—Bishop Berkeley.

EXPOSITION TRAVEL

WHAT THE RAILROADS ARE WILLING TO DO.

Low Excursion Rates Will Be Made on Condition That Buffalo Will Prohibit Ticket Scalping—Serious Loss of Regular Revenue.

Buffalo's Pan-American exposition, the opening date of which is set for May 1, 1901, will unquestionably be one of the grandest affairs of the kind ever held. The managers of the fair hope that in attendance it will equal if not excel the White City of Chicago, and they are straining every nerve to boom and advertise their show and induce people to visit it. It is, of course, to the interest of the railroads of the country to have the attendance as large as possible, not only because of the revenue to be derived from the sale of transportation, but also because they expect to share in the general prosperity to be induced by the exposition.

It will be therefore to the interest of the railroads to make the round trip rates to Buffalo during the exposition as low as possible, and this they intend to do, provided—and this is a most important provision that they are protected from ticket brokers. Should the railroads entering Buffalo make greatly reduced rates for the round trip there is now almost nothing to prevent Buffalo ticket brokers or "scalpers" from buying the return tickets and selling them to regular passengers, thus causing much loss to the railroads. The "scalpers" would have a feast ready provided for them unless the roads were protected from such speculations. This question has often arisen in the past and is one of the most serious consequence to the railroad world.

Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, who takes pride in being the head and front of the movement against ticket "scalpers," says that the railroads must

Photo by Pach Bros., New York.
GEORGE H. DANIELS.

receive definite assurances of protection before reduced rates are decided upon. According to Mr. Daniels and other authorities, among them Mr. L. P. Farmer, commissioner of the passenger department of the Trunk Line association, the remedy lies with the city of Buffalo.

Buffalo's city council can, if it will, according to these gentlemen, follow the examples of Detroit, Nashville and other cities in which expositions have been held and pass an ordinance prohibiting ticket scalping in Buffalo during the Pan-American exposition. Should the railroads decide to make reduced rates to the exposition without such or similar protection their loss would undoubtedly be very great. A number of trunk lines enter the exposition city, and each would lose thousands of dollars. Besides, the railroads naturally consider themselves entitled to protection, since they purpose selling round trip tickets to Buffalo and return at greatly reduced rates.

Proud of Her Name.

Sandol Milliken is the unusual and pretty name of an exceedingly pretty actress who has made a hit as Claire in "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," by Molly Elliot Seawell. Miss

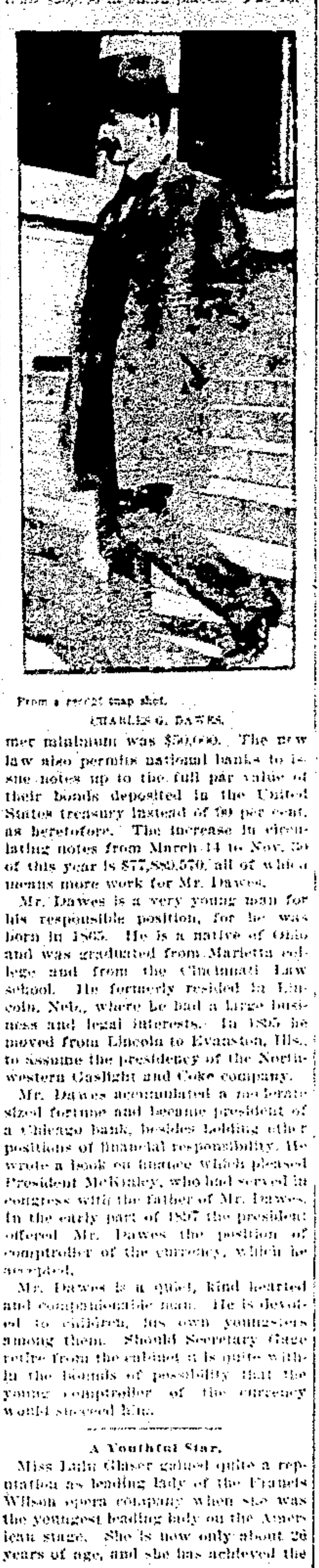
Photo by Prince, New York.
SANDOL MILLIKEN.

Milliken is also a clever actress, although her stage career has been short. When she is asked why she chose for a stage name such an odd one, she replies that she had no choice in the matter, since it is her real name. Miss Milliken is scarcely out of her teens and is a native of Nashville.

COMPTROLLER DAWES.

The Young Man Who Has Charge of Uncle Sam's Currency.

Charles Gates Dawes, comptroller of the currency of the United States, is a very busy official these days, since the passage of the new financial act. This modification of the national banking laws permits the incorporation of national banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in small places. The former minimum was $50,000. The new law also permits national banks to issue notes up to the full par value of their bonds deposited in the United States treasury instead of 90 per cent, as heretofore. The increase in circulating notes from March 14 to Nov. 30 of this year is $77,880,570, all of which means more work for Mr. Dawes.



From a recent snap shot.
CHARLES G. DAWES.

Mr. Dawes is a very young man for his responsible position, for he was born in 1865. He is a native of Ohio and was graduated from Marietta college and from the Cincinnati Law school. He formerly resided in Lincoln, Neb., where he had a large business and legal interests. In 1895 he moved from Lincoln to Evanston, Ills., to assume the presidency of the Northwestern Gaslight and Coke company.

Mr. Dawes accumulated a moderate sized fortune and became president of a Chicago bank, besides holding other positions of financial responsibility. He wrote a book on finance which pleased President McKinley, who had served in congress with the father of Mr. Dawes. In the early part of 1897 the president offered Mr. Dawes the position of comptroller of the currency, which he accepted.

Mr. Dawes is a quiet, kind hearted and companionable man. He is devoted to children, his own youngsters among them. Should Secretary Gage retire from the cabinet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the young comptroller of the currency would succeed him.

A Youthful Star.

Miss Lulu Glaser gained quite a reputation as leading lady of the Francis Wilson opera company when she was the youngest leading lady on the American stage. She is now only about 26 years of age, and she has achieved the

Photo by Morrison, Chicago.
LULU GLASER.

dignity of stardom and has a company of her own. Miss Glaser is singing the title role of "Sweet Anne Page," a comic opera whose scenes are laid in England at the time of the landing of William III and has achieved considerable success in the character. Miss Glaser has sung in a number of comic operas, among them "The Devil's Deputy," "Erminie" and "The Lion Tamer."

Temper and Law.

The English law of libel makes profanity a money saving vice. If you call a man a thief and cannot prove your assertion, you cannot libel. If, however, you garnish your description by any of the adjectives usually deemed unfit for publication, any libel action brought against you will fall through, for the law says your profanity proves that you have lost your temper, and therefore you are not actionable for your words.

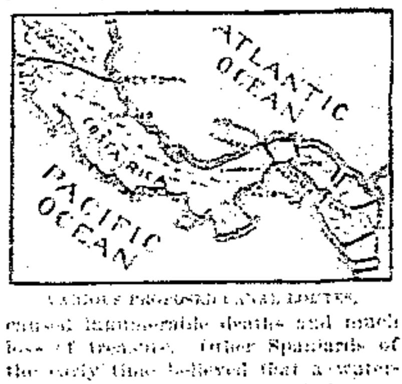
UNDUG WATERWAYS.

THREE CENTURIES OF ISTHMIAN CANAL SCHEMES.

Untold Loss of Life and Money In Vain Efforts to Connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans—The Panama Routes.

The first decade of the new century will probably see the completion of one of the greatest engineering feats ever undertaken by man, the opening of a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The way is almost clear for the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua canal. It will be a fitting end to a long series of attempts, disasters and enormous expenditures.

The project of a waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific was a favorite one with early Spanish explorers and conquerors. They believed, however, that a natural route existed and spent much money in the endeavor to discover it. The unhealthy conditions prevailing in many parts of this region



VARIOUS PROPOSED CANAL ROUTES.

caused innumerable deaths and much loss of treasure. Other Spaniards of the early time believed that a waterway would have to be cut and that the project was practicable. Gomara, the Spanish historian, who died about 1560, indicated four routes where a transisthmian canal could be cut—the Nicaragua route, now upheld by the United States; the Tehuantepec route across the isthmus of that name in Mexico and two across the isthmus of Panama.

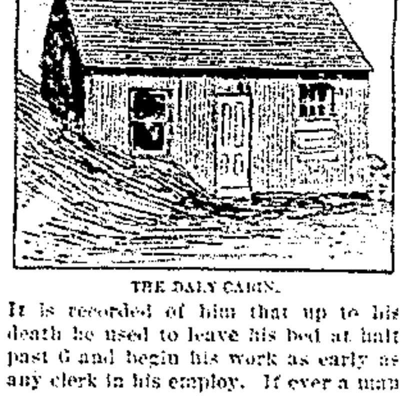
The project was discussed all through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the need of an interoceanic canal was freely admitted on all sides, but nothing definite was accomplished until the beginning of the nineteenth century. In 1803 Alexander von Humboldt, the great scientist and traveler, declared a canal feasible, and in many succeeding years commissions appointed by our own and Spanish-American governments surveyed routes for the canal. Not until 1881, however, was work of any importance done, and then it was on the ill fated French Panama scheme. The French are still digging away at their canal, but it is a matter of very grave doubt that a practicable canal will ever be constructed across the isthmus of Panama. The difficulties are enormous and much greater than those attending the construction of a canal across the Nicaragua route. The latter has at any rate a chance of success and, according to the recent report of the canal commission, a very good one.

DALY'S EARLY DAYS.

Where the Millionaire and His Bride Spent Their Honeymoon.

Marcus Daly at the time of his recent death could draw his check for millions, owned many blooded race horses and magnificent residences, yet it may well be doubted that he was as happy as in the olden days when he dwelt with his young bride in a little clap boarded cabin among the mountains of Utah. He was only a poor prospector then, with very little money and mighty slim prospects of getting any, but he lived there nearly two years and worked his mining claims early and late until he went entirely broke. The offer of a foremanship in Montana carried him away from his tiny home forever, but he fully intended to return to work his claims again.

In after years when he had accumulated millions of dollars in mining and other pursuits Daly never forgot the lessons he learned in the little cabin.



THE DALY CABIN.

It is recorded of him that up to his death he used to leave his bed at half past 6 and begin his work as early as any clerk in his employ. If ever a man earned the title of self made Marcus Daly was that man. He was born in New York and drifted to San Francisco at 15. The first occupation of the multimillionaire was digging potatoes, and though it nearly broke his back he stuck to it for three weeks. Then he struck out for the mines as a prospector and soon developed wonderful ability as a mining expert.

While he was only a poor miner he married, and by a strange coincidence his wife's sister is the wife of the brother of Daly's bitterest enemy, William A. Clark. It is told by the people of the vicinity that Daly revisited his old cabin about a year before his death.

A New Toy.

Mrs. Poppers—Oh, John, you must raise side whiskers!

Mr. Poppers—What! You've often told me you hated such things.

Mrs. Popper—I want you to raise nice long ones, like Mr. Markley's. He called today, and baby enjoyed pulling his whiskers so much! It was too cute for anything!—Philadelphia Press.

Backache.

So many women suffer from it. It mars alike their hours of work and pleasure. Backache is generally a symptom of derangement of the delicate womanly organs. It is useless therefore to apply plasters and similar local treatments. A cure can only be effected when the cause of the ache is removed. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure the debilitating drains, the inflammation, ulceration and displacement which cause backache, sideache, headache and many other aches and pains. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics. It agrees with the most delicate persons.

"I took your medicine six months and I feel now like a new person," writes Miss Annie Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., W. Va. "Have no backache, no headache, no pain anywhere. I took seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and seven bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I think there is no medicine like Dr. Pierce's. I can't speak highly enough of your medicine for it has done me so much good. I don't feel tired as I used to, nor sick. I feel well and think there is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription."

The Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LEADERS IN DIPLOMACY.

The Argentine Minister and His Fascinating Wife.

In sending to the United States as its official representative Dr. Eduardo Wilde the Argentine Republic has paid to its northern sister republic a very high compliment, for Dr. Wilde is one of the ablest and most accomplished men in his native country and in all South America. Dr. Wilde has had a long and distinguished career both as a physician and as a statesman. In the former capacity his services have been of inestimable benefit, both to Buenos Ayres, his native city, and to the country. As a statesman he has held important cabinet portfolios and has occupied a seat in the national congress.

If Dr. Wilde is a distinguished man of affairs, his wife is no less famed as a

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.
MME. WILDE.

beauty. She is a member of one of the leading and most wealthy families of the Argentine Republic. Her education was completed in Europe, and she has charmed all the Americans with whom she has come in contact with her ease and grace of manner. Her sister, who fully sustains the reputation of the family for beauty, will assist her during the social season in Washington, and there is no doubt that the accomplished doctor, his charming wife and sister-in-law will be among the most popular members of the diplomatic corps. The excellent relations existing between the two countries will no doubt add to the cordiality.

The Argentina minister and his wife have taken for the season a handsome house on Connecticut avenue and purpose entertaining largely. Mme. Wilde has already begun her series of informal Sunday afternoons at home.

The afternoon of the Sabbath day is a favorite time for receiving one's friends with South American diplomats, for, in common with all inhabitants of Latin countries, they do not believe in giving up the day to strict religious observance. They are nevertheless devout Roman Catholics, as a rule.

Offhand.

He rushed into the jewelry establishment and hailed the man who was mending a watch.

"Look here," he said, "can you tell a pearl when you see one?"

"Sometimes," responded the modest jeweler.

"Well, examine this. I bought a small fry and found this in one of the oysters. Bet you it's a rare one too."

The jeweler examined the object and smiled.

"This is no pearl."

"What?"

"No; it's a wart. I guess the shucker's knife slipped and the wart went with the oysters."—Chicago News.

Superior to Her Sex.

"I want you to understand, though," the young woman said defiantly to the men who rushed to help her up from the slippery crossing on which she had fallen, "that I was getting off the car with my face toward the forward end when it happened."—Chicago Tribune.

Accidents come with distressing frequency on the farm. Cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil relieves the pain instantly. Never safe without it.

"JANICE MEREDITH."

[illegible] Leicester Ford's Popular Story as a Play.

NOT SO GOOD AS THE NOVEL.

Mary Mannering In the Title Role Is Very Artificial and Her Facial Make Up Is Unbecoming—Burr McIntosh a Hit as Philemon Hennion.

Mary Mannering has made her bow [illegible] as a star in "Janice Meredith," a dramatic version of Paul Leicester Ford's romantic Revolutionary story by the author and Edward [illegible]. It is but stating a fact to say that Miss Mannering has been doing excellent business at Wallack's theater, but the critical and careful observer must reluctantly admit that this is unquestionably due either to the enormous clientele won by the personal charm of the lady while she was a leading member of Daniel Frohman's stock company or else the wide popularity attained by the novel from which the play was made.

Photo copyright, by Aime Dupont, New York.
MARY MANNERING.

I cannot say how closely the play follows the story as it was originally written, inasmuch as I make it a rule never to read a popular novel nowadays until after it shall have been dramatized, for that seems to be the inevitable fate of any story which makes the slightest sort of a hit. This I do know, however—the novel must be better than the play or its sale never would have reached such enormous figures as those with which it has been credited. In many respects "Janice Meredith" is the most peculiar play seen in New York during the present season, and for that reason at least it is notable. Chock full of what the players are pleased to call "action," the piece nevertheless drags along at a snail's pace, and at the end one leaves the theater with the feeling that the characters at the final fall of the curtain were just about as they were at the beginning of the play.

> Silence would indeed be wiser on my part, since I have no desire to echo the collective [illegible] of praise, which will ring out at the close of this nineteenth century. The critical thinker will find much to applaud in the material achievements of the last [illegible] years and conclude, maybe, that [illegible] is well. I venture, however, to express [illegible] hope in regard to the new century which is about to dawn upon us.
>
> May it herald more that is genuine, less that is false and artificial.
>
> May hypocrisy be ousted by sincerity.
>
> May humanity have but one predominant [illegible]—to rend forever the tissue of lies [illegible] all the False Values upon which our present civilization is built and which we so [illegible] and hypocritically cling to.
>
> May we love Truth rather than Mammon and cease to so befool ourselves that the Master whom we profess to revere may be [illegible] in saying, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"
>
> BLANCHE WALSH.

Miss Mary Mannering is one of the prettiest and in many respects the most charming woman on the American stage. In the old days at the Lyceum theater, in this city, whither she came fresh from a provincial touring company in England, she was delightful with her naivette and ingenuousness and, what was still more commendable, her absolute freedom from artificiality.

Still later, at Daly's theater, after Miss Mannering had come to be well known, a good deal of artificiality had crept into her work, but it was still not particularly offensive. Many persons were stupid enough to imagine that this deterioration in Miss Mannering's method was due to stage instructions and that the lady was doing as she did under protest. To any one who is in the slightest degree familiar with the aims and purposes of Mr. Daniel Frohman this was too absurd to warrant a moment's attention. That it was absurd may easily be ascertained at Wallack's theater, where Miss Mannering is the star and where it is to be presumed she is permitted to do precisely as she likes. She is today, as she appears in "Janice Meredith," the most artificial and self conscious star that has appeared on Broadway during several seasons, with perhaps the possible exception of Lulu Glaser, at the Manhattan theater, who is in an entirely different line of work.

> Let us all give thanks in the ushering in of the twentieth century, inwardly, if not outwardly, and gather a new hope from the [illegible] of gratitude and the higher aspiration for future deserving. So may we all be happy and cheerful even in the midst of sorrow, and so may we all deserve the more for being thankful for that which we have.
>
> LOUIS JAMES.

Miss Mannering is naturally beautiful, and Janice Meredith is a role which is costumed in a manner calculated to set off to advantage all the charms of her person, but by reason of a frightfully unbecoming facial make up most of her beauty is concealed. As she appears in "Janice Meredith" she bears a strong resemblance to Maxine Elliott, without the magnificent physical proportions which make Miss Elliott a handsome rather than a pretty woman.

> May the opening years of the new century develop a better appreciation by the American public of the highest forms of dramatic art [illegible]
>
> FREDERICK WARDE.

It is possible that Miss Mannering's tour in "Janice Meredith" will prove successful; but, if so, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's book, of which he is the sole author and not the play of which he is the coauthor, will be responsible for that result.

Robert Drouet as the hero was fairly good, although his work in the role of Charles Fowles was not up to his usual standard. Burr McIntosh was one of the hits of the piece as Philemon Hennion, and the rest of the players were reasonably good, though not in any sense startling. The full cast is as follows:

> To the Advent of the New Year, Greeting! May it bring to us all the "Good Cheer"! May the newly turned leaves stay turned and the hopes, aspirations and sincere best of most men's hearts on the morning of Jan. 1 take root and blossom into gratifying facts and encouraging results. May we all be inspired to stronger and more earnest effort for better things in our individual advancement and our progress as a nation, the greatest nation on earth! May every member of the theatrical profession regard it with the reverence and respect it deserves and live and act accordingly. In that way, and only in that way, can the public at large be made to realize its dignity, nobility and importance. The drama is legitimately the religion of literature. May the near future see it invested with its legitimate rights in the eyes of the world. To my brothers and to my friends, the public, greeting and the compliments of the season.
>
> HARRY CORSON CLARKE.

Charles Fowles (afterward Lord Brereton)	Robert Drouet
Philemon Hennion	Burr McIntosh
Lord Clowes	[illegible] S. Lawson
Lieutenant [illegible]	George Barton
Squire Meredith	Charles W. Collins
Squire Hennion	Martin J. Cody
Colonel Rahl	Carl Ahrendt

Photo by Roe & Hiebler.
ROBERT DROUET.

Joe Bagby	Aubrey Battle
Lieutenant Pell	John B. O'Hara
Private Rager	R. R. Neill
Trooper Ressen	C. W. Hoskins
Messenger	Sydney Mansfield
Lieutenant Hanton	John W. Mitchell
Mrs. Meredith	Helen Tracy
Tabitha Drinker	Amy Ricard
Sukey	Vivian Bernard
Janice Meredith	Mary Mannering

OCTAVUS COHEN.

New York.

An "Odorous" Comparison.

"Talk about seeing funny things on the ball field, there was one incident last summer that I never think of without a good laugh," says Willie Keeler. "It happened just before a game. Duke Farrell and I were strolling along in front of the grand stand, chatting together about something, when the score card boy at the entrance got this off:

"'Get your score cards, ladies and gents. You can't tell 'em apart. They all look alike.'

"I looked over Farrell's six feet of height and 220 pounds of weight and then thought of my own size and height," said Willie, "and then I ran."

> Christmas, New Year! Wonderful season! Makes some of us glad, some of us sad, but all of us hope. Whether these hopes are to be fulfilled during the year or not every one, when in good health, has reason to be thankful for living and enjoying the advent of the most glorious twentieth century.
>
> JULIUS STEGER.

PLAY OF THIRD HAND.

American Whist League Rules Are Very Simple.

WHEN YOU SHOULD FINESSE.

Important Pointers on How to Unblock When Partner Has Shown Strength In a Suit—The Proper Discard—An Interesting Problem.

Mr. Ward of the American Whist club of Boston has resigned the captaincy now that his team has won the A. W. L. trophy, and the rest of the team have followed suit, like whisters who know their business, retiring on their laurels and giving their club mates a chance. This is just what the Hamilton club team of Philadelphia did when they had won the first challenge trophy three years ago. There is a certain point in whist beyond which it is unwise to attempt to go. Harry H. Ward has played in every one of the Americans' matches for the second trophy, M. L. Messer in the next greatest number and F. P. Whitney and W. S. Pendleton following in order.

Photo by MacDonald, Albany.
[illegible] SMITH OF ALBANY.
(Ex-president American Whist league.)

The rules for third hand play, the play of the original leader's partner, are laid down in the league standard code as follows:

Holding ace, queen alone, play ace and return queen.

Holding ace, queen and others, play queen and return ace.

Holding ace, king and two or more, play ace and return king.

Holding other combinations, play the highest card except when in sequence, then play the lowest of the sequence.

Holding originally three of partner's suit, return the highest remaining in hand.

When not compelled to play a higher card than a card led, holding four or more of the suit, play the third best, to show four or more and to unblock.

On winning partner's original lead, or when next in the lead, return partner's suit at once unless holding a five card suit with at least two honors or a four card suit with at least three honors. The return of partner's suit becomes more imperative if from the fall of the cards he has presumably led a five card suit.

Holding five of the suit led originally by partner, return the winner it held, otherwise the original fourth best. Always return partner's original trump lead.

These instructions are apparently meager, but they really tell the whole story. The old familiar maxim is "third hand high," and the league rules give the exceptions. The play of queen from ace, queen and one or more others is the only finesse third hand should make on the original lead. The play of ace, then king, from ace, king and two or more, is an "echo," to show four or more in suit. Another "echo" is the play of the third best from four or more on a high card led, but this play, besides giving information as to length of suit, aims to get rid of the higher cards of partner's suit, so as not to "block" him—that is, not to retain so high a card as to be compelled to win the trick away from him or to be unable to throw him in the lead when the suit is established.

Instances of the plain suit "echo" and of several other "echoes" occur in the following instructive deal, taken from a league match. The ace of spades is turned by East, and South leads to the first trick. The winning card in each trick is underlined, and the card beneath is next lead:

TRICK.	NORTH.	EAST.	SOUTH.	WEST.
1	K ♠	A ♠	6 ♠	2 ♠
2	♣ 10	♣ A	♣ 5	♣ 4
3	♡ 4	♣ J	4 ♠	♣ 9
4	8 ♠	Q ♣	10 ♠	♣ K
5	♡ 2	♡ J	♡ 8	♡ A
6	A ♢	10 ♢	5 ♢	3 ♢
7	9 ♠	♣ 2	2 ♠	2 ♢
8	♡ K	♡ 5	6 ♢	♡ 3
9	♡ Q	♣ 6	7 ♢	♡ 10
10	♡ 9	♣ 7	8 ♢	♣ 3
11	♡ 7	♣ 8	J ♢	4 ♢
12	♡ 6	♣ Q	7 ♠	9 ♢
13	8 ♠	K ♢	J ♠	Q ♢

NOTES.

Trick 1.—Having great length in trumps, South opens them according to rule, although he is leading right up to the ace turned. Notice that, while North knows his king will be killed, he plays it. Partner wants that K out of the way. Young players who don't like to sacrifice big cards should lay this to heart. The sacrifice is like casting your bread upon the waters and so forth.

Trick 2.—East proceeds to open his long suit with ace, followed by [illegible], to show at least five. West plays his third best, giving the plain suit "echo" and preparing to unblock.

Trick 3.—South trumps in with the fourth best of those remaining, according to the league rule. If he plays the 2, he denies more than five trumps originally held. West continues to unblock, retaining his lowest club. North starts to "echo" by playing the 4 of hearts before the 2, so as to show he held four trumps originally.

Trick 4.—South wants to pull down the queen of trumps and takes no chance on leading a small card. At the same time he leads the lower of his two equals, jack and 10, in consistence with his purpose of showing length in suit. This is a fine point, but it is conventionally the correct play. North again starts a trump "echo," playing the 8 before the 6. West, seeing his partner has all the remaining clubs, discards the king, unblocking to the last degree. But observe that he retains the 3 as long as he can. West ought, however, to discard the 2 of diamonds, showing this to be his best suit, since the rule is to discard from the best suit when the adversaries have shown strength in trumps.

Trick 5.—There is no use in East going on with the clubs, because one adversary will trump and the other discard, so he leads to what seems to be partner's suit, North having discarded a heart and thereby apparently indicated weakness in it. But here appearances were deceptive. West does well not to finesse the jack led. If he does finesse it, he never makes the ace.

The game is now all over but the shouting. North takes out an unnecessary round of trumps at trick 7, but he does not know that partner holds the 2. East might have it. The deal affords no sensational features, yet it is full of details worthy of study and is perfectly played according to routine except when West errs in his discard.

ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PROBLEM.

Double Dummy.—Hearts are trumps, South leads, and North and South win all seven tricks.

TRICK.	SOUTH.	EAST.	NORTH.	WEST.
1	♡ Q	♣ 10	♣ 6	♣ J
2	K ♠	10 ♠	5 ♠	4 ♠
3	♡ 7	♡ 8	♡ 4	5
4	Q ♠	♡ J	♡ K	6
5	J ♠	10 ♢	♣ 4	6 ♠
6	A ♢	K ♢	8 ♢	6 ♢
7	9 ♢	Q ♠	7 ♠	7 ♢

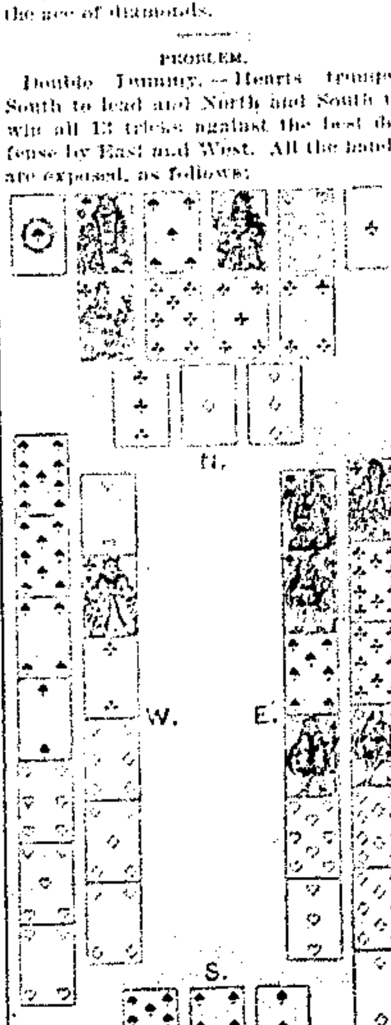
NOTES.

Trick 1.—North's trumping with the queen rather than the 7 is the key of the problem. By so doing he gives South the tenace over East at tricks 3 and 4.

Trick 5.—Up to this point East and West cannot play otherwise than they do. But here East arrives at the fatal discard, which is the climax of almost every double dummy problem. If East discards his queen of spades, South wins the sixth trick with the 7 of spades and North the seventh with the ace of diamonds.

PROBLEM.

Double Dummy.—Hearts trumps. South to lead and North and South to win all 13 tricks against the best defense by East and West. All the hands are exposed, as follows:



E. C. HOWELL.

Ocean Race In Eleven Foot Canoes.

Captain William A. Andrews is to make another trip across the ocean in a small boat. This time he will attempt the passage in an 11 foot folding canoe. He will start the 1st of next June. Charles A. Bigney, a Boston boy, who is well known for his high diving feats, will accompany Andrews, himself having a canoe of the same length and canvas covered. The trip, therefore, will be in the nature of a race.

TO CHANGE THE L.A.W.

Radical Suggestion to Be Made to the Cycling Body.

GOOD ROADS TO BE FOREMOST.

The League May Be Reorganized and Made Into a National Good Roads Association, With Cycling and Automobiling as Side Issues.

The most radical suggestion ever made to the League of American Wheelmen has just been put forth by the chairman of one of the national committees. The result of it may be most important not only to the organization, but also to one of the great public movements of the country.

The suggestion contemplates the reorganization of the old body to such an extent that it will really be the nucleus of an entirely new organization. The suggestion is that at the annual meeting which will be held in February there shall be formed a national good roads association, having for its one object the control and furtherance of the great movement for the improvement of highways in this country.

Practically all the work hitherto done in this direction has been accomplished through the L. A. W., which has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in it and has exerted the influence of its members in nearly every state in the Union for the purpose. In fact, the movement now is directly identified with the league.

The work that has been accomplished, however, has been done simply as one of the features of a wheelmen's organization which has had for its object the general fostering of cyclists' rights and privileges. The good roads feature has been in charge of a separate committee, as has each of the other objects. Now the movement for highway improvement has grown to such proportions that an organization composed of one class of citizens cannot properly promote it. An indication of this is shown by the large number of local good roads associations springing up in all parts of the country and in the readiness of state legislatures to make appropriations for highway improvements.

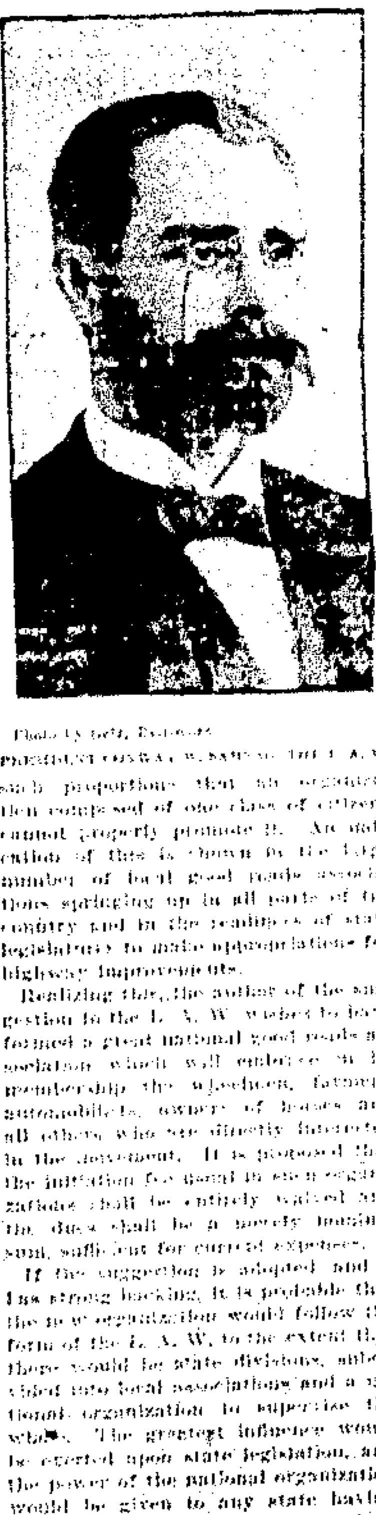


Photo by [illegible], Baltimore.
PRESIDENT CONWAY W. SAMS OF THE L. A. W.

Realizing this, the author of the suggestion to the L. A. W. wishes to have formed a great national good roads association which will embrace in its membership the wheelmen, farmers, automobilists, owners of horses and all others who are directly interested in the movement. It is proposed that the initiation fee usual in such organizations shall be entirely waived and the dues shall be a merely nominal sum, sufficient for current expenses.

If the suggestion is adopted and it has strong backing, it is probable that the new organization would follow the form of the L. A. W. to the extent that there would be state divisions, subdivided into local associations and a national organization to supervise the whole. The greatest influence would be exerted upon state legislation, and the power of the national organization would be given to any state having particular need for it. To the local organization would fall the duty of agitating local improvements and in seeing that appropriations were properly expended.

If the plan suggested to the annual meeting is adopted, it is probable that the present organization of the L. A. W. will be continued as a cycling department, and it may be that other departments will be added for the accommodation of automobilists and horsemen, thus bringing together all of the classes which are directly interested in our roads and streets.

Meantime the usual bills in the state legislatures and congress will be presented, and these are of more importance than their predecessors. One contemplates the appropriation of $150,000 by congress for the building of sample, or "object lesson," roads in every state in the Union. Another will provide for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for assisting the states in building such roads as are of national importance or connecting states at commercial points. Back of these bills are the leaders of both the political parties, and it is really astonishing to notice the number of good roads advocates among the well known legislators of the country.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY.

DANNY MAHER IN LUCK.

May Be the Only American Jockey to Get English License.

The American jockeys who have ridden in England during the past few years have been extremely successful in many ways, but they have not made themselves popular with the English turf authorities as a rule. In some cases this has been directly due to their

Copyright by Hall, New York.
DANNY MAHER.

behaving [illegible] as in the case of Tod Sloan, and in others to their success on their mounts. One of the few who seem to be well liked in England is Danny Maher, who, it is said, may be the only jockey to receive a license when the authorities pass the badges around for the coming season.

Terry and Tommy.

Something not generally known in boxing circles is the fact that Tommy Sullivan and Terry McGovern fought a ten round draw in Brooklyn and that the two boys started on their ring careers at about the same time, were handled by the same men and fought in the same amateur tournaments long before Terry's name became so terrible. The boys had defeated every one about their weight in Brooklyn and were finally matched to find out which was best and fought a ten round draw under the auspices of the Greenwood Athletic club of Brooklyn.

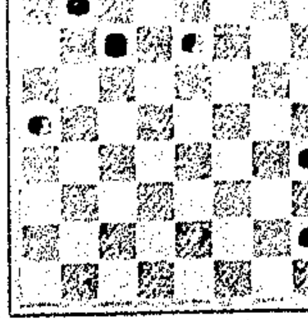
Since then Sullivan has met Tim Callahan twice, Billy Ryan four times, Andy Daly three times, Austin Rice three times, Jack Hamilton and Billy Barrett and made himself a national reputation by defeating George Dixon. His draw contest with the "Terrible" [illegible] to make ring followers respect the sturdy easterner, and his clean cut win over Mowatt helped this to a considerable extent. Then his hard contests with "Buddy" Ryan [illegible] his reputation [illegible].

Jefferson on the Art of Acting.

In a recent Chicago address Joe Jefferson said concerning the art of acting: "Acting is not nature, but art that looks like nature. Some actors contend that one should feel his part; others that one should always be in perfect command of oneself and not allow the part to carry him away. I prefer the middle ground. Have your heart warm, but your head cool. The best advice I have ever found on this is contained in the few lines of 'Hamlet' where he instructs the players who are to appear before his uncle: 'Even in the torrent and the whirlwind of your passion beget a temperance that will give your part smoothness.' * * * The three greatest virtues for an actor to possess are sensibility, imagination and industry. Always be ready to learn. I have been upon the stage ever since I can [illegible] and yet last year I learned something about acting."

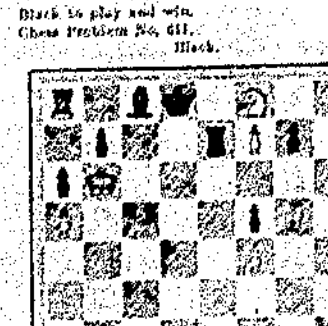
CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 610.
Black.



White.
Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 611.
Black.



White.
White to play and self mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 609:

Black.	White.
1..24 to 27	1..32 to 23
2..23 to 32	2..3 to 7
3..22 to 27	3..31 to 19
4..27 to 24	4..19 to 15
5..21 to 27	5..14 to 22
6..11 to 16, and wins.	

Chess problem No. 610:

White.	Black.
1..R to Q 4	1..K x R
2..K to B 4	2..Any.
3..Q mates.	

KEEPING PROMISES

Marion Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the man who makes the following statement:

Mr. S. D. Might, of 220 Fairground, says: "I had a bad attack of backache when I went to W. H. Faye's drug store and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I had been bothered with my kidneys for a long time, and the secretions from those organs were too frequent in action and contained a brick dust sediment. I was nervous and had attacks of dizziness, which caused me much inconvenience. After using Doan's Kidney Pills I felt nothing of the lameness in my back, my kidneys were strengthened and the played-out feeling left me."

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Sole agents for the U. S.

A Grammatical Break.

"I choose this one!" exclaimed the youthful cannibal, indicating a fat missionary in the bunch. The chief frowned. "I wish you would have more regard for the rules of grammar," he expostulated. "Say 'I chew this one,' not 'I chose.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Half the ills that man is heir to come from indigestion. Burdock Blood Bitters strengthens and tones the stomach; makes indigestion impossible.

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West.	East.
No. 5..*10:08 am	No. 16..*12:53 pm
No. 13.. 3 23 pm	No. 8..*10:35 pm
No. 3..*11:00 pm	No. 28.. 3:40 pm
No. 1..*11:33 pm	No. 12..* 5:25 pm
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

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Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:30 am	No. 12..* 5:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 2.. 5:10 pm
No. 13.. 3:45 pm	No. 8..*10:20 pm
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. 32.. 12:00 m

No. 33, local, 12:55 pm.

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

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[illegible] effect, Sunday, May 27, at 6:00 p. m.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
No. 26.. 10:58 am	No. 11.. 6:18 am
No. 2..* 3:25 pm	No. 19.. 10:27 am
No. 16.. 7:07 pm	No. 3..*11:30 am
No. 18.. 10:55 pm	No. 25.. 4:22 pm
No. 54..* 2:45 pm	No. 55..*11:20 am

* Nos. 2, 54, 3 and 55 daily except Sunday.

Hocking Valley

South.	North.
No. 30.. 5:35 am	No. 31.. 6:58 am
No. 32.. 10:15 am	*No. 33.. 10:15 am
No. 34.. 1:29 pm	*No. 35.. 4:30 pm
*No. 36.. 7:08 pm	*No. 37.. 9:40 pm

* Daily.

Trains enter Union depot Toledo and Columbus.

SANDUSKY R[illegible]

C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect Sept. 30, 1900.

From Marion to—

Columbus and Delaware	7:10 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus	9:10 am
Zanesville and Shawnee	12:00 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton	12:00 pm
Columbus and Delaware	12:00 pm
New York and Philadelphia	5:40 pm
Kenova and Norfolk	5:40 pm
Columbus and Delaware	5:40 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus	1:30 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky	7:10 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

R. A. Jaynes, Gen. Pas. Agt.

H. M. Neale, agent.

TWENTIETH CENTURY

THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF 1801.

BY G. LUTHER LANGDON.

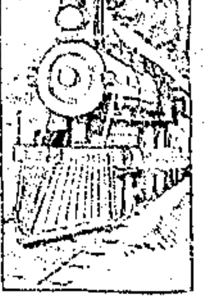
'TIS so difficult when the mind is filled with modern environment to apprehend the comparative poverty of the past that it is necessary to go to sleep and dream in order to look backward to New Year's, 1801. Greetings for the day between friends only a couple of hundred miles apart came to hand a week or ten days after they were penned—that is, if the mail coach didn't get blocked by snowdrifts. In that case, on some much traveled roads, too, they might lie over until the spring break up.

Fortunate dwellers in New York, Philadelphia and Boston read news anywhere from a week to three months old in a newspaper printed on a hand machine much resembling a letter copying press of today. Other folks were glad to have a weekly or semiweekly delivered through the mails a week or so after it was printed.

The average man who set his heart upon turning a new leaf for 1801 and the nineteenth century began by cording up his bedstead with the aid of his oldest sons to drive wedge pins at every twist of the cord. He opened his New Year's records in a book made of paper birch bark, using a quill pen and ink pressed from wild berries.

In regions where Dutch customs prevailed industrious Marthas received their callers while they plied the spinning wheel or knit or sewed by hand, and the Marys who cultivated the ideal side of life played on the harpsichord, with very rarely a piano. At night the long, broad sitting room, embracing half the front of the colonial mansion, was lighted with tallow candles, and after the crane had been swung back, supper being over, logs were piled high in the fireplace to furnish both heat and light. They did have fiddlers, and they did have the minuet in 1801, two institutions to enliven the monotony of a sparsely peopled land and encourage sociable ways.

THE OLD MAIL COACH



AND ITS SUCCESSOR.

The war with France, fought on the sea, was a staple topic of conversation, and Commodore Truxton was the naval hero whose exploits were celebrated in fireside tales. The staunchness of the wooden ships, the closeness of the actions, the daring of the boarders and the effectiveness of the American hull shots were features of the fighting to glory over. The land battles talked about were border skirmishes between men in buckskin bearing flintlocks and painted savages armed with tomahawks and bows.

Kentucky was on the wild border in 1801, and the Mississippi valley, as well as the gulf states and all beyond the Rockies, was peopled with Indians, Spaniards and French. The New Englander called it "going west" if he took up a home beyond the Hudson in New York or Penn's woods. Maine had no political existence, being a part of Massachusetts, and the Mexican west coast was scarcely known to the people of the states. Hence the phrase, "From Maine to California," had yet to be invented to express the wide extent of the land of Washington.

Ohio in 1801 was a new territory knocking for admission as a state, while Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, also Minnesota, were in the "Northwest Territory." Chicago was undreamed of then, for Fort Dearborn hadn't been built.

Communication between towns was by means of common dirt roads, for the principles of Telford and Macadam had not yet been adopted. Water was supplied in towns and villages by private and public wells, and the town pump was a rival for the tavern as a gathering place for gossips. There were no artificial means for lifting water above its level for distribution. Water was the only power outside of muscle for driving machinery. Lumber was cut by upright saws, and planing was all done by hand. Mowing and reaping were done by hand, and the songs of the haymakers and harvesters, as they swung in irregular line across the fields, filled with music the valleys which now tremble under the clamor of the modern machine.

Far easier is it for the dreamer of 1901 to conjure up the picture of the dawn of the nineteenth century than for the dreamer of the past to look forward a hundred years. For that day illuminating gas was a startling invention when it pushed aside the oil lamp for public illumination. The candle, however, held its place for 50 years until petroleum cast it into the shade. Electricity was a power to be feared, not to be utilized, and it required two generations of experience with the telegraph to reveal the motor power and the illuminating qualities locked up in the invisible currents that scientists of today declare fill the air above and the earth and waters beneath.

The locomotive and the steamship belong to about the same period as the telegraph, and, if not invented together, their introduction into general use was contemporaneous, and it is but a few years since the oldest inhabitants of some secluded vales, having passed fourscore or even fourscore and ten, ventured out to take the first view of the locomotive or perhaps a first ride on the "steam cars." As for bicycles, horseless carriages and the transmission of the human voice by wire for hundreds of miles, the inventor who produced them in 1801 might have escaped burning for witchcraft, but he would have been in danger of the ducking pond.

THE PRINTING PRESS OF 1801 AND 1901.

Other marvels that would have shocked the most credulous in 1801 are the typewriting machine, the typesetting machine and the six and eight decker printing press, three stories high and turning out 50,000 or more complete folded newspapers per hour.

The projector of cars for city streets on the surface would have been looked upon as a dangerous schemer. Much more would the idea of elevated tracks or swift motors for busy thoroughfares have been looked upon as a harebrained invention doomed to ridiculous failure.

Republicans and Federalists were the chief opposing political parties in 1801, and Jefferson was the prophet of the former, having been elected on that ticket in 1800. Burr was the prince of intrigue and the prince of notoriety as well and sat in the vice presidential chair. Hamilton was a leading Federalist, and the storm was brewing which was to end in his death at the hands of Burr.

The center of population at the beginning of the century was in Maryland, near Baltimore, and it took 50 years of progress westward to transfer it as far as about Parkersburg, W. Va. The people spread from the Atlantic coast between Boston and Philadelphia, north and south, but emigration beyond the Ohio was very slow.

And, after all, the most startling fact of the nineteenth century, one unparalleled in the history of civilization, is the development of the United States of America from a narrow belt of politically disorganized, weak and jealous colonies into a realm stretching across a continent and holding rank among the nations of the earth as first in wealth, first in enterprise, first in intelligence.

Uncle Ezra's New Year Reverie

Eleven thirty, New Year's Eve—the Nineteenth Century's dyin!
The clouds are weepin o'er his bed, and sad the wind is sighin;
Old Doctor Time has give him up—there ain't no use in physic.
His breath comes short and wheezy-like, same's mine does with
the phthisic.
But tho' I know he's booked ter sail on board old Charon's packet,
There'll be no weed upon my hat, no crape upon my jacket,
For when I've lived, as he has done, a hundred years full measure,
I think I'll say ter Death, "Shake hands! I'm proud ter have the
pleasure!"

And yet he's been a smart old boy—there's been few cycles quicker
Ter see and grab a brand new way ter make our wheels go slicker.
Before he come slow coaches was our fastest locomotion,
And cranky winds was all we had ter shove us 'crost the ocean.
But now, great Scott! our railroads mark the map of every nation,
And steamers rush our freight round the whole concerned creation;
The telephone and telegraph have come ter ease our labors,
And make John Bull and Uncle Sam chat jest like next door
neighbors.

The X ray twists a chap's inside and shows the framework in it,
The new typewriter prints his words a hundred ter the minute,
The phonograph repeats his speech in tones that's plain, tho'
squeakin,
The movin pictures show him how he looked when he was speakin,
Electric ranges cook his food, electric launches float him,
And through electric lighted streets electric wagons tote him.
And if one of 'em runs him down and does his vitals sever,
The doctors put some new ones in and fix him better'n ever.

Eleven forty-five—I seem ter hear a distant hummin
And lively music in the air—the Twentieth Century's comin!
What does he bring, I wonder now, ter tickle and surprise us?
What magic tricks is up his sleeve ter please and paralyze us?
Will our grandchildren go abroad upon an airship liner,
Or whiz straight through the earth upon the hourly train ter China?
Will we "expand" until the moon's divided 'mongst the nations?
Will war news telegraphed from Mars affect the stock quotations?

Will water burn, I wonder? And will fire be cold and freezy?
Will nothin be impossible and miracles jest easy?
I wonder if— But there! I'll stop; my "wonderer"'s gittin tired,
And, see! 'tis on the stroke of twelve! The Old Year has expired.
"The Nineteenth Century's dead!" So says the old clock with its
tickin.
He's dead and gone fer good and all, but I'm alive and kickin.
Ring up the curtain! clear the stage! I'm ready fer the drama.
You're welcome, Mister Twentieth! Now start your panorama!

JOE LINCOLN.

In the Twentieth Century—

Will lovely woman do the proposing?
Will woman bosses run politics as they now run the home?
Will men wear birds on their hats and crochet?
Will [illegible] be a housemaid?
Will horses be exhibited as curiosities?
Will politics be run on a philanthropic basis?
Will the Boston women discover the north pole?
Will baby airships be provided for messenger boys?
Will men wear frilled shirt waists and women trousers?
Will the estimable Mrs. Grundy be driven into a convent?
Will the college girl carry a cane and smoke a pipe?
Will there be free lunch stands for women?
Will men go to church evenings instead of to the club?
Will the wife kiss her husband goodby before starting off to business?
Will women either wear short skirts or have pages to carry their trains?
Will squirrels wait just a quarter of a second longer to make faces at the hunter?
Will rich noblemen marry poor American girls?
Will hornets and other stinging things arbitrate instead of fight when their nests are pulled?
Will the grain be extracted from the heads of wheat and other cereals by a machine and save the labor of harvesting straw?
Will there be a law compelling barbers to remain silent?
Will cows come home at milking time as eagerly as field hands come to supper?
And will those same cows semioccasionally turn grass into butter instead of milk?
Will there be any escape from the coon song save suicide?
Will every busy man wear an illuminated collar button?
Will mind readers furnish a key to the intentions of hens as to their duties and villainies?
Will the automatic principle be adjusted to taxes so that they pay themselves?
Will there be a society for the extermination of noisy milkmen which will really exterminate?
Will pounds be pounds and quarts be quarts in weight as well as in price?
Will women be compelled to flatten their pompadours at the theater so that men may see the play?
Will all consumers of anthracite have the common sense to lay in their winter stock in midsummer at any sacrifice?
Will the creatures that build guano mountains at the equator occasionally fly over the impoverished farms of North America?
Will our beloved country still be going to the "demnition bowwows" and political orators howling for votes to save it?

Now, candidly, wouldn't you like to know what sayers will be saying, thinkers thinking, writers writing, doers doing, and plotters plotting at the end of the next hundred years?

NEW YEAR WITH YANKEE DONS.

BY [illegible]

THE Spanish descendants of California of the earlier era celebrate their New Year's in the same romantic and pastoral style that their race brought from the "mother country." This celebration is not so replete with Arcadian simplicity, however, as in the Arcadian days before the "Americanos" came in such large numbers. In those "good old days that come no more" the dons had the resources of the country, and, though some of the forms are observed, the spirit, charming simplicity and much of the genuine hospitality have gone with the people who figured in those pretty scenes. Each village still has its holiday observances, in which are reproduced the beautiful customs of the past generation. Their Christmas lasts until after New Year's. With their ancestors, however, life in this quiet and distant land was an almost perpetual Christmas.

THE LOTTERY OF LOVE.

Now, as in former times, the villagers make presents more of a useful nature than otherwise, such as poultry, vegetables, fruits and perhaps sheep or an Andalusian pony. The return presents are of equal value. This is a point of honor, and to return a bauble to the donor of a valuable present would subject that person to endless ridicule.

On New Year's day the principal don of the village or settlement gives a grand dinner, to which everybody is invited. And they generally come. The don in the olden days sent his major domo around with a verbal invitation for everybody to honor the don by attending his annual New Year's dinner. Now there is not so much formality. This dinner lasts all day and the next or as long as any of the guests continue to honor the host by their presence.

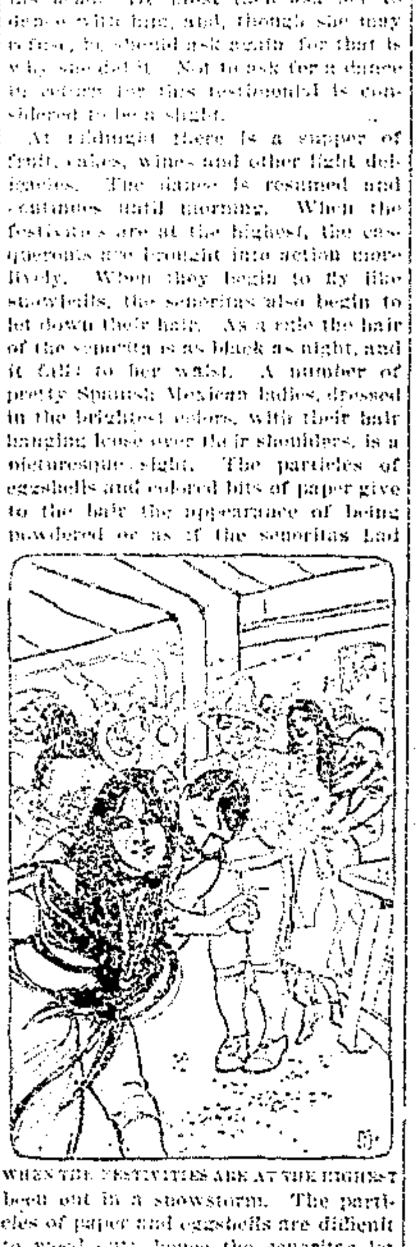
Tables are arranged under arbors, and the barbecued meats, the fruits, wines and other edibles which have been collected for the past week are served by the pretty senoritas of the don's household, some of his numerous relatives of course assisting in dispensing the honors. During the day there are the usual horse racing, cocking mains and perhaps a bullfight. The latter, however, is not so fashionable now as in the early and "good old days."

In the evening the amusements lead off with what is called the "lottery of love." By this lottery it is determined who are to be sweethearts for the coming year. The name of each young lady present is written upon a slip of paper and placed in a box, and the name of each young man is placed in another box. A little girl and a little boy are blindfolded, and each draws a name simultaneously. The senor and senorita thus mated by chance are to be "compadres," or companions, for the year beginning with that evening. The senor must accompany her to every feast, baile or public entertainment that takes place in the village or settlement. At least he must invite her, and if she refuse he is then at liberty to invite some one else. When the couple are not happily mated, this refusal is usually the case, and, while both understand that the Cupids have mismated them, the formalities must be kept up nevertheless.

After this lottery the baile, or "grand dance," is announced by the don, who in a few flowery compliments again thanks his guests, and the baile opens with a contra dance, the first step being a half turn to the right and embrace partners, the senor very delicately putting his arms around the senorita as if about to waltz. This figure of the dance is omitted only when intimate friends compose the "set." It is a very pretty figure, and the grace with which the senor makes a feint to embrace the shy senorita is captivating.

Casquerones are still in vogue, and it is a high compliment to a senor when a senorita breaks one of these eggshells of gilt spangles and cologne over his head. He must then ask her to dance with him, and, though she may refuse, he should ask again, for that is why she did it. Not to ask for a dance in return for this testimonial is considered to be a slight.

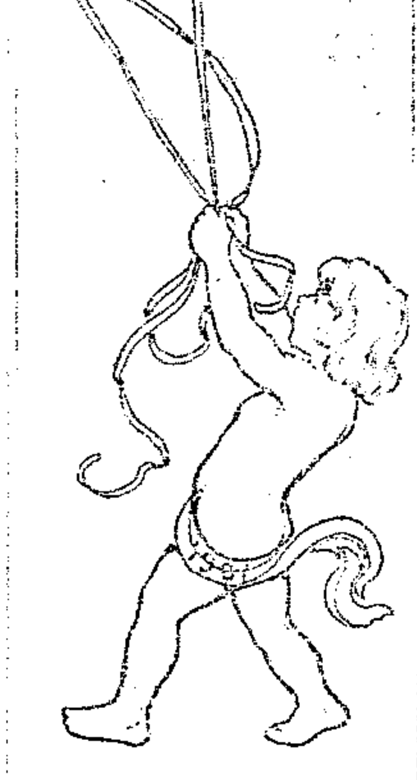
At midnight there is a supper of fruit, cakes, wines and other light delicacies. The dance is resumed and continues until morning. When the festivities are at the highest, the casquerones are brought into action more lively. When they begin to fly like snowballs, the senoritas also begin to let down their hair. As a rule the hair of the senorita is as black as night, and it falls to her waist. A number of pretty Spanish-Mexican ladies, dressed in the brightest colors, with their hair hanging loose over their shoulders, is a picturesque sight. The particles of eggshells and colored bits of paper give to the hair the appearance of being powdered or as if the senoritas had been out in a snowstorm. The particles of paper and eggshells are difficult to weed out; hence the senoritas let down their hair at the beginning of the battle of casquerones. It is a very pretty custom, and this, with the lottery of love, will no doubt be continued in these settlements as long as there are enough descendants of the ancient dons to celebrate the day.



WHEN THE FESTIVITIES ARE AT THE HIGHEST

Greeting the New Century.

The wide discrepancy between the indications of various timepieces, which covers a range of perhaps a quarter of an hour, even in clocks which enjoy a reputation of being well regulated, naturally results in a rather ragged beginning of the welcome to the infant year. The early birds have the advantage in the total amount of noise produced, but their premature efforts are purely local in effect. The real symposium of hubbub does not make itself heard until at the exact instant when the last minute of the dying year has breathed its last. Then it rolls forth in chaotic volume, accompanied by engine whistles, bells, firecrackers, yells and every variety of horn toot that has ever been devised by the ingenuity of man. It seems to endure for many minutes without an appreciable break, although there is an unconfirmed report that individual noisemakers have been known to stop for breath or to give their second wind a good flying start. Chimes which in ordinary times are irresistible in sweetness can scarcely be heard on New Year's morning except by ears close to the belfry or during a lull in the babel of noises all around.



CHRISTMAS

is over and we wish everybody

Bright and Happy.

We are driving right to the front with the greatest furniture attractions of the season. There is brightness and happiness here for those who want the best. The new year promises a better selection than ever. The goods we offer will insure you getting the best if you want the best

Wm. Fies,

135 S. Main St.,   Marion, Ohio.

Quick, Free Delivery

Newest Store

and newest and best methods. Nothing "old-fogy" exists here.

The Dumble Pharmacy

M. L. DUMBLE,

Phone 10.   121 N. Main St.

Trained Voices

Are in Demand.
I can train them.

Herbert Hutchinson,
Voice Teacher.
232 S. Greenwood St., - - - Marion, O.

HEADLEY'S DRUG STORE

PERFUMES FOR NEW YEAR

Just as fine, just as appropriate as for Christmas.

J. W. HEADLEY

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The West Center Street Druggist.

H. W. SAGER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office and residence 3rd stairway west of Postoffice, Marion, Ohio. Office hours 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. All calls answered promptly, day or night. Diseases of women and children a specialty. Phone 175.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, no Pay. Price 25 cents.

Not Likely.

The Man In the Tree—That your dog, mister?

The Other One—Yep! Want to buy him?—New York Journal.

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.00 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages
2 Parts.
PART ONE 8 PAGES.
PART TWO 8 PAGES.

SATURDAY- - - DECEMBER 29.

The holiday season is the time when the marrige record makes gains over the divorce court.

The New York Sun says Mr. Lentz's new B. B. B. degree means Blustering Blowhard of Buncombe.

Mr. Grover Cleveland's Christmas present to Democracy consists of copious quantities of advice.

The general verdict is that it was the biggest, happiest, most expensive, ripsroaringest Christmas of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Bryan says he will answer Mr. Cleveland. There is nothing for Republicans to do but look on and enjoy the fun.

Bucyrus is having its annual attack of agony over the rumored removal of the T. and O. C. railroad offices from that town.

There is considerable talk about the proper punishment for kidnapers. The first important thing, however, is to catch your kidnapers.

The congressional garden seed appropriation promises to be up to the usual amount. This is one thing the statesmen do not neglect.

There are a number of people who always stand ready to disagree with the supreme court when its opinion doesn't agree with theirs.

The fellow who asked Uncle Russell Sage for an opinion as to Mr. Cudahy's action in paying a $25,000 ransom for his son must have a grim idea of humor.

Mr. Cleveland throws out no hint in his views, as to the cause of the discontent that resulted in his party wandering off after strange gods in 1896.

Every time a Galionite is compelled to go to Marion he runs against a hog. —Galion Leader.

Which ought to make a Galionite feel at home.

Mr. Bryan should remember that no editor has ever been elected president of the United States.—Columbus Journal.

And few ever wanted to be.

Hon. John R. Malloy is quoted as thinking that the state convention will have something to say as to who the candidates of the party will be next year. Isn't John shifting an unusual amount of work onto the convention?

Governor Pingree announces that he is sick of politics, and in a bad humor he says: "I've got a big list of ingrates, hypocrites and boodlers who have pretended to be my friends and then betrayed me. And all I need to do to take away my appetite for any more politics is just to take a look at that list. It would take away the appetite of a bear that had been in his den all winter without a bite to eat." And thus another man who started out to be a great reformer grows weary of his job and can not conceal his disappointment. There will not be much sympathy for the retiring governor's loss of appetite for politics. He had many of the characteristics of the demagogue, and the Michigan people, though they may have been a little slow, finally got onto his curves. Politically, Pingree has passed on.

Those people who had come to fear—from recent frequent discoveries made by the bacteriologists—that they were likely to run across a deadly microbe in everything they ate, will feel like hugging Prof. Norton. In Popular Science News Mr. Norton brings relief to the fretted soul in comforting words, when he says: "It should be borne in mind that microscopic life is, in the main, beneficient to humanity; that the varieties associated with disease are comparatively few, by comparison with the others, and that in the case of the bacteria that have have been definitely identified with specific diseases, it has never been satisfactorily demonstrated that they are the cause, and not the product, in such cases." Prof. Norton is regarded as a good authority, and there is comfort even in the thought that he disagrees with the other scientific gentlemen whose so-called discoveries have been anything but quieting to the minds of nervous people. Prof. Norton adds that "it is not at all unlikely that the next generation will see the present teachings thrown out, and a general recasting of theories."

Before the salary of the vice president is raised to $12,000 it would be a good idea to find him something to do.

Mr. Bryan says "no one can speak with certainty of the future." Evidently Mr. Bryan is inclined to quit prophesying things that obstinately refuse to happen.

MAGNIFICENT SIGHT

Fires Burn Briskly Along Railroad Tracks Near Gurley.

Gurley, Dec. 27.—Tramps set fire to the dry grass in several fields along the Erie and Big Four railroads, Sunday. The high wind caused it to spread very rapidly until there were lines of fire extending almost across the fields. It was a magnificent sight. The men worked hard to keep it out of the fences and cornfields.

Mr. Lascott purchased the largest porker in the township this week. Good guessers thought it would weigh [illegible] pounds.

Miss Raub closed her school Friday for a short vacation. The children went home happy, having received a treat of fruit and candy.

A literary society was organized at the school house last Thursday evening.

Webster Hoch of Homer, Nebraska, is here visiting relatives.

Grant Carr of Prospect is the guest of his father, David Carr.

Mrs. James Werts and children are spending a few days with Mrs. Werts' parents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cook spent Christmas with Mr. Cooper's parents in Marion.

Mrs. John Cook, Mrs. T. Clark and Mrs. Rufus Carr have gone to Wood county to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Davis spent Christmas with relatives in Eppyville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reardon entertained a number of their friends at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. Rebecca Garvin of Marion was among the number.

RATHBONE SISTERS

Pass Resolutions on the Death of Mrs. Oppenheimer.

Canby Temple, No. 152, Rathbone Sisters, has passed the following resolutions on the death of the late Mrs. Rosa Oppenheimer:

It has pleased God in His all-wise providence to remove from our presence, our beloved sister, Rosa Oppenheimer, and while we bow to the will of "Him who doeth all things well," we come together with sorrowing hearts to find for the first time our charter draped with the emblem of mourning. It is therefore

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our beloved sister our heartfelt sympathies, and commend them in our prayers to Him who careth for all, believing that her life was an exemplification of His wonderful teaching.

Resolved, That this temple will hold a sacred memory the many virtues but loveliness of character, the kindness and gentleness of disposition which made our sister so dear to all who knew her.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, under the seal of the temple, be sent to the family of the departed sister, and also copied on the minutes, and that a copy be printed in our daily papers.

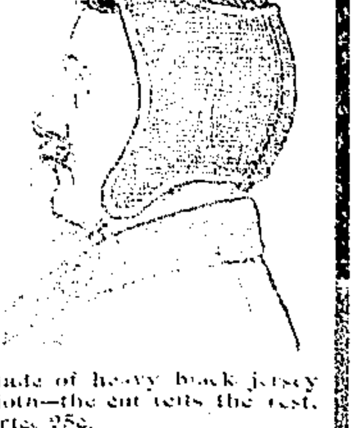
Mrs. Sarah Rittenfeld, }
Mrs. Grace Heberman, } Com.
Mrs. Cissie Raymer, }

Marriage at LaRue.

Mr. Harley A. Whipps and Miss Allie M. Paton of Agosta were quietly married Wednesday by Rev. J. A. Sutton at the latter's home in LaRue. Mr. Whipps is employed at Akron, to which city they have gone to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Whipps are both quite well known in the western part of the county.

WARM WEAR
for
Winter Weather
Brown's Patent Muffler



Made of heavy black jersey cloth—the cut tells the rest. Price 25c.

Way's Mufflers
for men, women and children. A protector for the throat and chest. Fasten in the back with snap buttons. Price 75c.

Brown's Patent Ear Muff
similar to the Brown's muffler. The most satisfactory ear muff made. Stop in and see them. Price 15c

KLEINMAIERS,
ON THE CORNER.

THE REFORMATORY

At Mansfield Will Be the Home of Michael Madden of This City for a Time

UNLESS CIRCUIT COURT SAYS NOT

He Is Sentenced by Judge Tobias, Who Holds a Short Session of Court In This City Wednesday. His Pal Has Not Yet Been Tried. More Juries Drawn.

Michael Madden, who was convicted of robbing R. C. Peters some time ago, was taken before Judge James C. Tobias Wednesday and sentenced to the Mansfield reformatory until released.

The sentence was then suspended until after the next term of the circuit court, as Madden's attorney, C. F. Garberson, will carry the matter before that court on error.

The robbery of which Madden was convicted occurred some time ago. One night about 9 o'clock R. C. Peters was held up and robbed of his watch and a pocket book in front of the Baptist church on east Center street, and soon after Michael Madden and Michael Pfeiffer were caught and locked up at the city prison, charged with the theft. Peters identified both of the fellows as the ones who robbed him. The grand jury indicted them and Madden was found guilty, but Pfeiffer has not yet been tried.

In the matter of the State of Ohio against John W. Hecker and Zane McDaniels, the demurrer to the plea in bar was sustained, Wednesday, by Judge Tobias.

Leave was granted Thomas F. Lundergan to plead by January 19 in the matter of the Birdsell Manufacturing company against Ellsworth E. Coate, and others.

In the partition matter of Flora L. DeVore against Emma DeVore, and others, the sale was confirmed and a deed and distribution of proceeds ordered.

Clerk Johnston and Sheriff Bettenfeld drew two more juries from the peanut roaster Monday. The grand jury will convene Monday, January 21. The following are its members: Jacob Balen, F. H. King, Patrick Kelly, Marion; John Mitchell, Scott township; Fred F. Miller, James Church, Montgomery; Wm. Wolfinger, T. L. Strait, Green Camp; Jonah Tavener, Richland; George Weckburn, Grand Prairie; W. L. Raub, J. H. Leonard, Bowling Green; Henry C. Lindsay, Claridon; Jacob W. Hecker and R. R. Davids, Prospect.

The members of the petit jury, which convenes here January 28, are as follows: Lewis Gunn, James G. Fairbanks, Wm. R. Simpson, Marion; W. W. Haley, George W. Doncer, H. E. Kinnefelter, A. H. Trent, Claridon; George Reiterer, Richland; R. W. Herbster, John Merchant, N. J. Gast, Prospect; John D. Guthery, Grand township; A. S. Gimberling, Green Camp; Thomas Sheeney, Scott; Wm. Mahaffey, Salt Rock; M. S. Dodds, R. R. Gray, Big Island; W. A. Eager, Bowling Green.

MANY LICENSES

To Marry Are Granted in Probate Court Monday and Tuesday.

Marriage licenses [illegible] quite a boom Monday and Tuesday. There were [illegible] licenses issued during those two days. [illegible] were granted as follows:

Frederick W. H[illegible] and Tillie Shatrow, [illegible] Clemming and Magdalena E. H[illegible], Henry Jacobs and Ellen Gertrude Ratchford, George Elmer Wilson and Clara B. Connell, Charles N[illegible] and Clara Roedia, Harley A. Whipps and Allie M. Paton, G. Holmes Bryan and Alice E. Woods, Emil Pfeiffer and Eva V. Porter, [illegible] Comstock and Laura M. Crowl, John Koons Thomas and Maud Dixon and John Noonan and Ida Colling.

BADLY BEATEN

Is the Basket Ball Team of D Company at Delaware.

The company D basket ball team went to Delaware Friday afternoon and was defeated by the team of K company by a score of fifty [illegible] and Marion got [illegible] a half.

The Marion team was composed of Don Hamilton, Frank Dodge, Richard Dodge, Harry Hanlon and Harry Martin.

James Smith, George Knapp, Fred S. Titus, John Knapp, Harry Bryan, Jay Hopewell, Frank Geiger and Henry Reed accompanied the team to Delaware.

WELL KNOWN HERE

Was Benjamin Clea Who Dies in New Mexico.

Mr. Benjamin Clea, who went from Norton to New Mexico some time ago for his health, died the early part of the week. Death was caused by consumption. His remains were brought to his old home near Norton, and the funeral occurred Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The remains were interred in the Pennsylvania cemetery, east of Norton.

Mr. Clea was [illegible] years old. He was well known in this city.

AT ESSEX

The Funeral of Little Earl Cobb Will Be Held, Thursday.

Earl Vernon Cobb, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cobb of Leader street, died Christmas. The little fellow had been a sufferer from inflammation of the bowels, which caused his death.

The funeral took place at Essex, Thursday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

FOUND—A lady's black hat, with ostrich plume trimmings. Owner can get hat at Star office by paying for this notice. d&wp

Mrs. Margaret Bottome.
President of Kings Daughters.
20TH CENTURY
Rev. Francis Clark.
President of Christian Endeavor.
John Wanamaker.
Gen. O. O. Howard.
Bishop E. G. Andrews.
THE LATE
Dwight L. Moody.

THE NEW CENTURY CHURCH CRUSADE.

A monster revival, conducted by 100,000 ministers in all parts of the country, is to begin with the opening of the new century. Meetings are now being held to arrange the details. The late Dwight L. Moody conceived the project, and the idea is being carried out by his friends. This modern crusade is to be undenominational. Practically all the Protestant churches of the country are interested. Prominent in the movement are John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Rev. Francis E. Clark, president of the National Christian Endeavor society; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the National Society of the King's Daughters, and many others.

THE CITY FATHERS

Hold a Meeting at Their Chamber Monday Evening--Remarkable for Its Harmony.

THE PAVING MATTER IS ARRANGED

The Repairs on Prospect and Church Streets Are To Be Accepted by July 1—Money Due Main Street and Delaware Avenue and the Asphalt Streets To Be Held Back.

The meeting of the city council Monday evening was an extremely short and sweet affair. H. S. Hallwood, the Ohio National bank and the American Asphalt company, which means about the same thing, were ready to come to terms with the council. Messrs. Olauffer, Hane, Cheney, Scarff, Ireland, Clark, Merchant, Barlow, Lowrence, Murphy and Mouser were in attendance with the city clerk and city engineer.

A resolution was first presented authorizing the council to enter into a contract by the mayor and city clerk to accept the repairs on Prospect and Church streets by July 1, and to hold the ten per cent. retained on Delaware avenue and Main street for the faithful performance of the work. There was some discussion on this, but before it was put to a vote D. R. Crissinger, the attorney for the Ohio National bank, submitted a resolution, which provides that the street and alley committee shall enter into a contract holding the money due on Main street and Delaware avenue for the faithful performance of the repairs on not only those two streets by the contractors, but on Prospect and Church streets as well, and the work is to be completed by July 1. The agreement is not binding until the parties mentioned entered into the contract.

Mr. Murphy, before the matter was put to a vote, contended that it did not give council authority. It was explained, however, that council had full authority, and that the money was not to be paid over until the council accepted the streets.

When the matter came to a vote it carried without a dissenting vote. The amount retained on Delaware avenue and Prospect street is $1,926.

Council then adjourned.

MISS ANNA BAKER

Of LaRue Dies at Findlay Tuesday Evening at Six O'clock.

LaRue, Dec. 26.—Word was received here Tuesday evening from Findlay of the death at that place at 6 o'clock that night of Miss Anna Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Baker of this city, of inflammation of the bowels.

The deceased was twenty-two years of age and had a large circle of friends here.

The remains will be brought here for burial Thursday.

PETITION IN ERROR

Is Filed in the Circuit Court in the Madden Matter.

Seven causes of error are set forth in the petition in error of Michael Madden, plaintiff in error, against the state of Ohio, defendant in error, which was filed in circuit court Thursday by C. F. Garberson, attorney for Madden.

The petition sets forth the usual [illegible] in such cases, and says that the verdict rendered is contrary to the charge of the court and the law in the case; is contrary to the evidence; that it was made up and rendered because of prejudice and passion existing in the minds of the jurors against the prisoner; that the court admitted incompetent and irrelevant evidence, which was objected to by the plaintiff in error, and excluded competent and admissible evidence offered by the plaintiff in error; that there is error in the record, that one of the jurors in the matter, K. E. Randall, was at that time a non-resident of the state of Ohio and a resident of the state of Tennessee. The plaintiff in error did not know at the time that the juror in question was a non-resident of the state of Ohio, but the defendant in error did know that such was the case. The seventh alleged error was in the court sentencing the plaintiff in error to the reformatory at Mansfield and not rendering a judgment in his favor.

OLD SANTA CLAUS

Is Not Afraid of the Measles, and a Little Girl Knows It.

The health department came near spoiling the Christmas anticipations of one little miss of the city. Last Saturday little Miss Regina Tyner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Tyner of south Main street, was taken ill of measles. Something was said in her presence about the health officer putting up a "measles" card. This immediately started her childish fancy to imagining that if the good Santa Claus should happen along Christmas eve and see the card, he would be afraid to come in. She and her brother would consequently lose their share of the toys the old man always has for good little girls and boys. She worried much about the matter, and watched constantly for the approach of the health officer, but a rush of business detained him from putting up the card before Tuesday morning, and as a consequence she went to bed with a light heart Monday evening, and St. Nick, not knowing the sickness inside or being willing to risk catching the measles, for the sake of a little girl, who had been as good as little girls can be when Christmas time is coming, went on in and left the presents for which she had been wishing the most.

UNCALLED-FOR

Are the Following Letters at the Local Postoffice.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the local postoffice:

Altman, Harry; Bess, Albert; Crocker, C.; Demills, Prof.; Dickson, Arthur; Dee, Edward (2); Hall, Abraham; Harris, Harry; Hatfield, Joe; Johnston, Robert (2); Jolice, Davy; Johnson, Frank; Miller, Thomas; Miller, Robert; Mcnabey, Eben; Starkey, Geo.; Alison, Miss Jessie; Bush, Mattie; Bowen, May; Cole, Miss Joe; Eisenbarth, Emma; Hines, George; Hawk, Nellie; Hutchinson, Mrs. Daniel; Haskell, Florence; Harris, Miss J. P.; Moore, Elma; Miller, Marie; Porter, Mrs. Jas.; Underwood, Miss Mary; Lock Box 273.

J. B. Fisher, P. M.

Probate Court.

Josiah Sherman was Thursday appointed administrator of the estate of the late George Gooding, deceased, by Probate Judge Burke. The estate is valued at about $25,000, and Mr. Sherman's bond was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished and approved.

John Augenstine, guardian of Emma J. Augenstine, has filed his third account. The hearing was set for February 5, 1901.

Godfrey Rosenberg, administrator of the estate of Rosa Oppenheimer, deceased, has filed an inventory of the property of the deceased. The total value of the property is $2,492.23.

Wm. P. McElhaney and Ida Gertrude Geiser have been licensed to marry.

Orlando Rinehart and Lulu Cox have been licensed to marry.

Noah F. Lytle and Mary Etta Cutler, John H. Ullmer and Lulu Oberdier, Gustavus Adolphus Koenig and Myrtle Belle Mchaffey have been licensed to marry.

Voted a Medal.

John Van Brimmer, who is now one of the inmates of the Dayton soldiers' home, is a guest of friends in this city. While before the board of pension examiners Wednesday afternoon Mr. Van Brimmer made public for the first first time that he was the recipient of a medal from congress. The medal was voted him for his heroism during the war of the rebellion.

The Warner & Edwards Store

Remnants—

This is Remnant time at this store. Short lengths in Silks, Dress Goods, French Flannels, Outing Flannels, Domestics, White Goods, Embroideries, Table Linens.

IF

you can save one quarter on a skirt length for yourself or a dress pattern for your girl, why not do it.

Money Saved
is
Money Made.

WARNER & EDWARDS.

The Sterling Store
Hotel Marion Blk. E. Center St.

Underwear.

The holiday business is over and was one of the most successful seasons that this store has experienced. It is an acknowledged fact that our stock contains only the most reliable and up-to-date goods on the market, and we appreciate the liberal patronage that the ladies of Marion have extended to us. Our Underwear and

Hosiery

Department has attained a wide reputation throughout the entire city and county and we will offer as a special tomorrow morning ladies' fine wool

$1.50
Oneita Union Suits
At $1.00.

Every lady knows the merits of this make of goods and will take advantage of this sale. Remember these goods are strictly first-class in every respect.

The Sterling Store
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions and Underwear.

WITH LOCKJAW

A Former Marion Woman Is Stricken at Findlay Monday.

A former Marion woman, Mrs. Clarence Wayland, who now resides at Findlay, was stricken Monday with a severe case of lockjaw. Her many friends will be glad to learn that she is slowly recovering. She is still under the care of a physician.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Border of Olney avenue.

A Close-Out Price on Heavy Fleece-Lined Underwear.

All 50c Underwear at 39c
A Heavy Fleece-lined garment 25c
Gloves and Mittens .... 10c and up

THE ARK.

143 S. Main St. J. B. LAYTON.

VERY SUDDEN CALL

Mr. Isaac Noggle, Residing Four and One Half Miles Southwest of Village of LaRue

UNEXPECTEDLY PASSES AWAY

Saturday Night He Feels a Pain in His Left Wrist—The Pain Goes to His Heart, Six Hours Later and He is a Corpse—Little Cupid at Work. Christmas Festivities.

LaRue, Dec. 28.—Sunday morning, at his residence in this village, Rev. J. A. Sutton united in marriage Mr. John Ullner with Miss Lulu Oberdick. Mr. and Mrs. Ullner are members of excellent families and are held in high esteem. They move at once into their own home east of Agosta, when they will be at home to their many friends after January 1.

Miss Belle Longshore is spending her vacation with her sister at Marion.

The Misses Lillian and Susie Raub were at Marion Monday shopping.

Miss Ellie Wilson is home from Columbus to spend a few days with her parents.

Ira Glick is here from Columbus spending his vacation with his brother, Frank.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Henkle gave a Christmas dinner at their home on north High street. Their children and a few intimate friends partook of the bountiful repast. A royal good time was had by all present, and many beautiful presents were received by all.

Miss Ashburg, the trimmer at Mrs. Cheno's, left for her home at Cincinnati, Wednesday. During her short stay in LaRue Miss Ashburg won for herself a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Simpson and children of Delaware are visiting at the S. S. Simpson home this week.

Mrs. Thomasson and daughter are in Wood county visiting friends.

Miss Nellie Vanesdall, who has been visiting friends at Findlay for some time, came home to spend Christmas.

Miss Sadie Anderson, teacher in the Agosta schools, Miss Sara Sprague, who is teaching at Caledonia, and Miss Clara Clark, who is teaching near Cochranton, came home to spend their vacation with their parents.

Mr. J. H. Leonard went to Marysville to spend Christmas with his daughter, Mrs. Keyes.

Miss Edith Aline, accompanied by her father, went to Columbus to spend her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Orren Prettyman drove to Kenton last Friday to visit relatives.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Culp was held at the Culp home Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Florence Kersey spent Christmas with her grandfather, Mr. Jonathan Bell, residing south of town.

Mr. and Mrs. Holtz and children and the Misses Lillian and Clara Scanlon came over from Marion to spend Christmas with their sister, Mrs. John Thombs.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Mouser and children are spending the week with B. Ridgway and family north of town.

Christmas exercises were held in all three of the churches Christmas eve. Short and interesting programs were rendered and a super-abundance of presents wer distributed.

Isaac Noggle died at his late residence, four and one-half miles southeast of LaRue, Saturday night, aged sixty-four years and nine months. For years he was in impaired health, principally enfeebled action of the heart. He was in his usual health until Saturday evening, when suddenly he took a violent pain in his left wrist, which soon passed to his heart, and in six hours time, despite medical skill, he passed into the great beyond. The funeral services were held at the house and burial took place at the Pine cemetery.

Miss Edith Alurt and Miss Lena Bell are at Pfeiffer visiting relatives.

Noah Clark is here from Illinois.

Miss Etta Myers, who is teaching near Marion, is home on her vacation.

WARM WATER WELL

One Is Drilled on a Farm North of the Classical City.

People in this part of the state, says a Delaware special to today's Cleveland Leader, are greatly wrought up over a warm water well that has been drilled on the W. H. Singer farm, about fifteen miles north of this city.

A well was drilled ten feet deep, and a terrible rumbling was heard. Ten feet more were sunk, and a flow of water rose to within ten feet of the top of the well. Water was drawn from the well, but on account of its heat stock refused to drink it. A lamp placed over the well was readily extinguished, presenting another phenomenon. No one has explained the affair.

HARD WORK

Will Be Required To Reach Y.M.C.A. Membership Limit.

The Y. M. C. A. membership campaign which is to close New Year's eve is still in progress, but unless some great additions are made it will not reach the limit, 800, by next Monday night. Many of the pledges made have not been made good up to this date, although the membership will be over 750. It will take hard work to bring it up to the limit.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills

YOUNG MAYFIELD

Who Makes a Cheap Trip to Paris Takes to Himself a Wife.

Prospect, Dec. 28.—Local merchants report that their holiday trade has been the best they have experienced for years.

Miss Gertrude Johnson, sister of Mr. Murray Wheeler, died at her home near Norton Sunday. The remains were interred at Sisley Wednesday.

Chief Larkins of the Dayton fire department has been in the vicinity buying horses for the department. He purchased and shipped three good ones.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harmon have gone to Daytona, Florida, to spend the winter.

Richard L. Watkins of New York City spent Christmas with his family in Prospect.

W. J. Grube of the Mansfield News was the guest of his parents over Christmas.

Christmas was quite prolific of marriages in this vicinity. Mr. W. E. Jones and Miss Minnie Gosnell of Richwood were married at the Baptist parsonage by Rev. Mr. Hughes. At the German Reform parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Schaff, Mr. Henry Jacobs and Miss Elma Gertrude Barnhart, both of Prospect township, were married.

Superintendent of Schools Weaver and Mrs. Weaver are spending the holidays in Cleveland.

Prospect friends and relatives entertained Arthur Clay of Marion Christmas.

Mrs. John Cline is very ill at her home on south Elm street.

Miss Jennie Freeman spent several days with Marion friends this week.

The horse market is booming in this vicinity.

Mrs. J. F. Ball and children of Chicago are visiting Prospect relatives.

It is stated that immediately after the holidays the sanatorium matter will be taken up and arrangements made for its completion.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Mayfield of Columbus are visiting Mr. Mayfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Mayfield. Young Mayfield is the young man who made his way to the Paris exposition and return without a cent of money. He has just been married.

Thomas Berry, a merchant of this city, was buried in Mounts' cemetery north of town forty-five years ago. Week before last his widow died at Green Camp and was interred in Prospect cemetery.

Thursday afternoon the remains of Thomas Berry were exhumed for the purpose of placing them beside those of his wife. The body was enclosed in a cast iron casket, cast exactly in the shape of a man. A small slide at the head of the casket was opened and the remains were found to be thoroughly preserved and were easily recognized by Mrs. Thomas Bricker, his daughter, and other relatives and friends, who were present. After the features had been viewed by old friends, the casket was interred in the grave beside his loved helpmate, rejoining her he loved after forty-five years' separation.

AGED WOMAN

Says She Believes She Has Been Deceived—And She Has.

New York, Dec. 28.—The marital woes of Mrs. Louisa C. Hutchinson, seventy, and William H. Hutchinson, a twenty-five-year-old actor, was aired in court yesterday. Mrs. Hutchinson, whose wealth is estimated at $1,000,000, was married to Hutchinson on February 11, last. She applied to the supreme court yesterday for an order to set aside a trust deed by which she transferred her property to her husband and Herr Sheldon, a lawyer.

Mrs. Hutchinson alleges that she married her husband after he had told her he could communicate with the dead, and that her deceased son had ordered their marriage.

Later, she further alleges, he told her that he had received word from her dead relatives that a conspiracy existed to put her in an asylum, the purpose being to secure her propery. To save it, she alleges, he told her it was necessary to transfer it to him and the lawyer, which she did. She believes now she was grossly deceived.

Justice Leaventritt granted an order directing service of the summons and complaint in the action be made by publication, as Hutchinson is out of the state.

CAREY DITCH

Is Allowed by the Commissioners. Sale Set for January 7.

After a rather stormy hearing on the engineer's report on the proposed Carey ditch in Montgomery township, the county commissioners found in favor of the ditch as reported by the engineer Thursday afternoon. The Big Four Railroad company, which had presented a claim for $150 because the ditch goes under its culvert, was allowed a rebate of ten dollars on its assessment.

The ditch will be sold at the site where it crosses the pike west of Agosta, January 7.

At Goerlich Home.

A party was given Thursday evening at the home of A. F. Goerlich, residing five miles south of Marion, in honor of Aaron A. Goerlich, who has returned from school at Ada. About fifty young people were present. The early part of the evening was spent in games and social chat, and later on an oyster supper was served.

Mrs. J. E. Thomas of Jefferson street, who has been quite ill, is but little improved.

SHOWING IS FINE

Department of Agriculture Makes Its Estimate on the Crops of the Land.

NOTHING WRONG WITH THE WHEAT

Production of Winter Wheat Placed at 350,025,409 and Spring Wheat at 172,204,096 Bushels—Corn and Oats in Fine Shape—Report Shows Other Matters of Interest.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The statistician of the department of agriculture announces his estimate of the United States wheat crop of 1900 at 522,229,505 bushels, the area actually harvested being 42,495,385 acres, and the average yield per acre 12.29 bushels. The production of winter wheat is estimated at 350,025,409 bushels, and that of spring wheat at 172,204,096 bushels, the area actually harvested being 26,235,897 acres in the former case, and 16,259,488 acres in the latter. The winter wheat acreage totally abandoned in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois is finally placed at 2,522,797 acres, and the spring wheat acreage totally abandoned in North Dakota and South Dakota at 1,792,467 acres.

The newly seeded area of winter wheat is estimated at 30,282,561 acres.

A comparison of the newly seeded acreage with that of the fall of 1899 shows that of the eleven states and territories that sowed 1,000,000 acres or upward with winter wheat one year ago, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, California and Oklahoma report an increase amounting to 571,794 acres, and Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Texas and Tennessee a decrease of 1,780,491 acres. The average condition of the growing crop on December 1 was 97.1 per cent. of the normal. There are many complaints of the Hessian fly but the low condition figures reported from Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, 86, 80, 87 and 81 respectively, are fully offset by the exceptionally high condition reported from Kansas, Missouri, California, Oklahoma and other states, in all of which it is above normal.

The production of corn in 1900 is estimated at 2,105,102,516 bushels; oats, 809,125,989 bushels; barley, 58,925,833; rye, 23,995,927 bushels; buckwheat, 9,566,966 bushels, potatoes, 210,926,897 bushels and hay 50,110,906 tons. The corn crop of 1900 was one of the four largest ever gathered, while the oat crop has only once been exceeded.

On the other hand the barley and rye crops are the smallest, with one exception in each case, since 1887, the buckwheat crop is the smallest since 1883, and the hay crop the smallest, with one exception since 1888.

TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Pope Leo Will Dedicate It by Celebrating Mass at Midnight.

On the last night of the year the pope will descend into the basilica of St. Peter's, at Rome, and at the stroke of midnight he will begin the celebration of high mass and the dedication of the twentieth century to Jesus Christ, says the New York Journal. Extensive preparations are being made at the Vatican for the ceremonies, which will be very solemn and impressive owing to the midnight hour, the presence of the pope in the grand basilica and the cortege of church dignitaries singing the "Te Deum."

Naturally everything will be subordinated to the condition of the pope's health, and much will depend on how he stands the fatigue incident to the closing of the holy door, but he is filled with an earnest desire to celebrate mass at the birth of the century, and his doctors believe that his wonderful will power will triumph over bodily fatigue.

Philadelphia always welcomes the new year with fancy dress parades and processions of mummers, but the advent of the new century is to be celebrated with more than the usual display, says the New York Post. The city has been persuaded to recognize the celebration officially, and the council has voted $2,500 for the purchase of prizes to be distributed by a committee of newspaper men among the most elaborately and fantastically dressed paraders. In this particular there is great rivalry, and contestants in previous years have often spent hundreds of dollars on their costumes.

This year it is estimated that fully $100,000 will be expended in dressing the paraders. Bands of music are to be provided for the clubs. Thus far upward of 30 organizations have signified their intention to participate.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who predicts that a woman will have been president of the United States before the end of the twentieth century, is the head of the Woman Suffrage association and one of the brightest and ablest of the advocates of equal rights, says a New York dispatch to the Chicago Times-Herald. Every "male person" of her acquaintance would like to see Mrs. Catt herself president even if he does not think that the time is yet ripe for petticoat government in this country. Mrs. Catt is a comparatively new though illustrious convert to the suffrage movement. Her husband is the vice president of the San Francisco Bridge company, but he and his wife live in New York. She is a native of Iowa and of late years has become widely known in the west as a lecturer on woman suffrage.

Mrs. Frank Paddock is visiting friends at Cleveland.

County Auditor's Annual Exhibit

—OF THE—

Receipts And Expenditures of Marion County Ohio, for the Fiscal Year Ending Sept. 1, 1900.

		Balance in Treasury	Amount Overpaid
COUNTY FUND.			
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$ 6949 56		
RECEIPTS.			
Costs on county roads	176 50		
Fees returned	419 57		
Printing account settlements	746 93		
Bonds	5000 00		
Unclaimed costs	229 50		
February collection	25664 16		
August collection	19169 72		
Total receipts	$ 63228 74		
Total disbursements	67280 76		
Overpayment September 1, 1900			$ 4052 02
BRIDGE FUND.			
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$ 11879 00		
RECEIPTS.			
Sale sewer pipe	19 20		
Sale Stone	4 00		
Sale iron pipe	72 00		
February collection	8814 77		
August collection	8220 47		
Total receipts	$ 25605 44		
Total disbursements	19981 18		
Balance on hand September 1, 1900		$ 5650 26	
BUILDING FUND.			
RECEIPTS.			
Sale furniture	$ 16 80		
February collection	1528 57		
August collection	1119 19		
Total receipts	$ 2664 56		
Total disbursements	529 77		
Balance	$ 2134 79		
Overpayment September 1, 1899	$ 357 79		
Balance on hand September 1, 1900		$ 1777 00	
SCHOOL FUND.			
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$ 10687 45		
RECEIPTS.			
Fines collected	74 00		
Wyandot County	143 50		
February collection	45160 93		
February collection, State	7001 63		
August collection	41860 28		
August collection, State	5888 10		
Total receipts	$110779 89		
Total disbursements	81115 62		
Balance on hand September 1, 1900		$ 29664 27	
REDEMPTION FUND.			
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$ 91 72		
RECEIPTS.			
Redemptions	929 99		
Total receipts	$ 1021 71		
Total disbursements	865 61		
Balance on hand September 1, 1900		$ 156 10	
COUNTY DITCH FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept 1, 1899	$ 970 39		
RECEIPTS.			
Ditch register	$ 405 24		
February collection	761 80		
August collection	759 59		
Total receipts	$ 2896 02		
Total disbursements	2479 46		
Balance on hand Sept. 1 1900		$ 416 56	
PIKE FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 2567 95		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 5382 78		
August collection	4967 09		
Total receipts	$ 12917 82		
Total disbursements	13468 12		
Overpaid Sept. 1, 1900			$ 550 30
DOG FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 1163 80		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 1777 38		
August collection	50 50		
Total receipts	$ 2991 68		
Total disbursements	1155 85		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 1835 83	
DOW FUND.			
RECEIPTS.			
January collection	$ 11430 23		
July collection	15663 79		
Total receipts	$ 27094 02		
Total disbursements	18884 81		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 8209 21	
SOLDIER'S RELIEF FUND.			
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 2285 34		
August collection	2128 81		
Unclaimed allowance	4 00		
Total receipts	$ 4418 15		
Total disbursements	1847 54		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 2570 61	
ELECTION FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 758 90		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 761 80		
August collection	707 59		
Total receipts	$ 2228 29		
Total disbursements	1348 55		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 879 74	
COUNTY DEBT FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 2738 16		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 3866 90		
August collection	[illegible]		
Total receipts	$ 10956 03		
Total disbursements	[illegible]		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 195 96	
CORPORATION FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 7155 59		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	29484 37		
August collection	28472 45		
Total receipts	$ [illegible]		
Total disbursements	[illegible]		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ [illegible]	
STATE FUND.			
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	$ 21793 84		
August collection	20372 94		
Total receipts	$ 42166 78		
Total disbursements	[illegible]		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ [illegible]	
SPECIAL FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 4337 90		
February collection	17746 37		
August collection	15126 60		
Total receipts	$ 37210 87		
Total disbursements	[illegible]		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ [illegible]	
TOWNSHIP FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ 2107 25		
RECEIPTS.			
February collection	7104 36		
August collection	6975 54		
Total receipts	$ 16163 84		
Total disbursements	9813 40		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 6350 44	
SPECIAL DITCH FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ [illegible]		
February collection	[illegible]		
August collection	1701 65		
Total receipts	$ 4289 14		
Total disbursements	1721 76		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 2567 38	
INFIRMARY FUND.			
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1899	$ [illegible]		
RECEIPTS.			
Champaign county	$ 5 00		
Union county	4 00		
Crawford county	56 41		
Hancock county	150 78		
Board	20 00		
Sale of Seeds	7 50		
" Hides	35 88		
" Calf	18 00		
" Hogs	12 50		
" Sheep	67 00		
" Lard	17 80		
" Hay	198 25		
" Wool	14 27		
Unredeemed Warrants	60 82		
Co. Dist. Board	6 42		
January Dow collection	2582 94		
July Dow collection	2125 76		
February collection	6741 56		
August collection	5676 91		
Total receipts	$ 23411 17		
Total disbursements	19028 81		
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$ 4382 36	
Summary		$106754 70	$ 4602 32
Total balance on hand Sept. 1, 1900		$102152 38	

Section 982, R. S. O.
Marion, Ohio, Sept. 28th, 1900.

L. M. HIPSHER,
Auditor.

Authorized to Commence Business.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1900.

Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The City National Bank of Marion," in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

Now therefore, I, Chas. G. Dawes, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The City National Bank of Marion" in the City of Marion, in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand (SEAL) and seal of office this twenty-second day of December, 1900.

CHARLES G. DAWES,
3t16 Comptroller of the Currency.

Bankruptcy Notice.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. In the matter of

EDWARD S. MOON, Bankrupt.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The creditors will take notice that the first meeting of Creditors of Edward S. Moon who was on the 8th day of December adjudicated bankrupt, will be held at the office of the Prosecuting Attorney in Marion, Marion county, on the 24th day of December at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROBERT CAREY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 12, 1900. 2t13

LEGAL NOTICE.

In Common Pleas Court Marion County, Ohio.

Elias C. Bevis, Plaintiff, vs. Jennie M. Bevis, Defendant.

Jennie M. Bevis, defendant, residing at Buena Vista, Chaffee county, Colorado, will take notice that on the 6th day of December, 1900, the plaintiff, Elias C. Bevis, filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, in case No. 8911, his certain petition against said defendant praying for a divorce on the ground of gross neglect of duty and willful absence, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after January 19, 1901.

ELIAS C. BEVIS.
By H. Edmund Hill, his attorney. 2t15

LEGAL NOTICE.

Frederick Bird, residing at Jonesboro, Craighead county, Arkansas, will take notice that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1900, Flora F. Bird filed her petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Marion county, Ohio, being cause number 9932, praying a divorce from said Frederick Bird, on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after February 11th, 1901.

FLORA F. BIRD.
Crissinger & Guthery, her attorneys. 3t16

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Rosa Oppenheimer, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Rosa Oppenheimer, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1900.

GODFREY ROSENBERG,
Marion, Ohio.
29-1-2

LEGAL NOTICE.

The unknown heirs at law and devisees of George Weaver, deceased, George Weaver, Matilda Weaver, widow of George Weaver, deceased, first name unknown Loyd, wife of Thomas Loyd, first name unknown Loyd, widow of Thomas Loyd, Thomas Loyd, the unknown heirs at law and devisees of Thomas Loyd, first name unknown Weaver, wife of Joel Weaver, first name unknown Weaver, widow of Joel Weaver, first name unknown Weaver, wife of Daniel Weaver, first name unknown widow of Daniel Weaver, first name unknown Weaver, wife of John Weaver, first name unknown Weaver, widow of John Weaver, first name unknown Sweasey, wife of James Sweasey, first name unknown Sweasey, widow of James Sweasey, Daniel Weaver, John Weaver, James Sweasey, the unknown heirs at law of Daniel Weaver, the unknown heirs at law of John Weaver, the unknown heirs at law of James Sweasey, the unknown heirs at law of Daniel Clark, the unknown heirs at law of Mary Clark, Daniel Clark, Mary Clark, first name unknown Clark, husband of Mary Clark, first name unknown Clark, widow of Mary Clark, first name unknown Hopkins, wife of Robt. Hopkins, first name unknown Hopkins, widow of Robert Hopkins, Robert Hopkins, the unknown heirs at law of Robert Hopkins, George F. Hopkins, the unknown heirs at law of George F. Hopkins, first name unknown Hopkins, wife of George F. Hopkins, first name unknown Hopkins, widow of George F. Hopkins, James Hopkins, the unknown heirs at law of James Hopkins, first name unknown Kimber, husband of Sarah J. Kimber, all of whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on the 20th day of December, 1900, John E. Moore filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, his petition against them alleging that plaintiff is the owner of and in actual possession of the following lands situated in the Township of Pleasant, County of Marion, State of Ohio, being the west half of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 6, south range 15 east, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the south line of said section, being the southeast corner of a lot owned by J. Flinchbaugh, witness white oak (22) north 8 degrees east 48 minutes; thence north 2¼ degrees west 80.52 poles to a stone, red oak 10 north 57 degrees west 23 links; thence north 88 degrees east 41.42 poles to a stone; thence south 2¼ degrees east 80.52 poles to a stone, hickory 15, north 26 degrees west 41 links; thence with south line of said section 88 degrees west 41.4 poles to beginning, containing 20.83 acres, more or less. That the defendants claim to hold some interest in said lands adverse to plaintiff's title; the prayer of said petition is for the quieting of plaintiff's title to said lands as against said defendants and any and all persons claiming under or through them, and for all proper relief. Said defendants are required to answer on or before the 4th day of March A. D. 1901.

Marion, Ohio, December 21, 1900.

JOHN E. MOORE.
By Louis E. Myers, his attorney. 3t16

NOTICE.

Claim of Administrator or Executor against Estate.

To Addison Osborne who resides at Paris, Texas, W. D. Walters who resides at Sorento, Bond county, Illinois, James L. Palmer, who resides at Sorento, Bond county, Illinois, L. W. Palmer who resides at Greenville, Illinois, Thomas Cratty who resides at Richwood, Ohio and Malvina Leach, who resides at Topeka, Kansas, you will take notice that I have presented to the Probate Court of Marion county, Ohio, for allowance to me against the estate of Elizabeth Pugh, late of said county deceased, a certain claim amounting to $44.84, for expenses incurred in partition suit, and that said Court has fixed the time for hearing the testimony touching said claim on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1901.

JOHN D. OWENS,
Executor of the last Will and Testament of said Elizabeth Pugh, deceased.
December 24, 1900.
Crissinger & Guthery, his attorneys.
3t16

The STAR Job Press
EXCELS IN GOOD WORK.

LAWSON'S GREAT COUP.

Boston Financier Tells How He Started the Copper Trust.

[illegible] MONOPOLY BEING FORMED

The Financier's Wild Seventy Mile an Hour Ride From Boston to New York Was to Aid In a Conference Between the Company's Hold—[illegible] Love of Copper.

Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, maker of millions, financial genius, author and the yachtsman who is to build a yacht to contest for the honor of defending the America's cup, who take that wild 70 mile an hour ride from the Hub to New York recently, says the New York Journal. His presence at the conference in the city of the other copper men and Standard Oil kings, headed by H. H. Rogers, was essential, for no person knows as much about copper dealings as any other of the men at the conference. It was Lawson who made a study of the copper industry and went to H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller with the result of his researches. He said to them, "[illegible] in copper, and the money will double itself."

"Foolish, foolish!" these men [illegible] retorted. But Lawson persisted. He produced figures and facts, that any reasonable capitalist would accept, and said, "Now investigate for yourselves and see if I am not right." The men of millions, Rogers and Rockefeller, did investigate and were astonished at the discoveries they made. For a fraction of their combined wealth they found they could purchase stocks in mines far below their value and come into practically complete control of the copper industry.

Today these men and Lawson are the largest holders of copper in the world. Truly they are copper magnates. The original wealth which they invested has come back to them twofold, and the millions invested are as safe as if deposited in the vaults in the treasury at Washington.

Standard Oil men are called monopolists by education. Rogers and Rockefeller and Stillman and the rest of the Standard Oil clique interested in copper are forming a great copper monopoly, Wall street says. The scheme is to control the copper output of the United States, and the hurrying of Lawson to New York on the special train was a part of that scheme. His presence was necessary in effecting the negotiations looking toward the purchase of the mines near Butte City, Mont., owned by the Montana Ore Purchasing company, of which Frederick Augustus Heinze is president and general manager. Associated with him are Arthur P. Heinze, John MacGinnis and Stanley Gifford, who are officers in the company. It is said that great pressure was brought to bear upon Heinze and his associates to force them to sell out to the Standard Oil crowd, and behind this pressure were threats to attack the company's stock in a manner which would prove detrimental to the property. It is understood now that the deal in millions which caused Lawson's flight to New York has gone through practically, and Lawson is given credit for the successful conduct of the transaction.

Thomas W. Lawson is not popular with the men of Wall street, but this comparatively young man has evidenced to the shrewdest of financiers his ability to handle and manipulate great properties and coin millions. It is said of Lawson that he has reaped as many as a million dollars in one day and had investments which earned millions while he slept. He has lost, too, as much as a million dollars between sunrise and sunset.

His greatest achievement as a financier was when he showed H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller how to make millions out of copper. It is an interesting story, doubly so when told by himself. Here are his own words:

"Boston," he said, "is the home of copper investments. That may sound strange to many, but the fact remains that for 50 years copper has been the chief speculation indulged in by Bostonians. It came natural for me, therefore, to take a hand in the copper game. The only way the Bostonian gambles in a big way is in his coppers. Chicago gambles in wheat. New York in stocks and running horses, but old Boston has never been weaned away from copper. The old Boston chap doesn't think it is gambling to dabble in copper stock. Many years ago Boston laid the foundation of its present wealth through Michigan copper, and Calumet and Hecla is the cause of Boston's wealth today.

"But this early day copper was practically unknown outside of Boston. For several years I had been conducting an investigation in the copper industry, one of the greatest in the world. I found that one pound of copper, which any one could take out of the ground for 6 or 7 cents, could be sold at its place of consumption for 12 and 15 cents. In other words, I found that there was a profit of 100 per cent. I found out that that was an enormous legitimate industry. Learning this and feeling satisfied that there was a great future in the metal from a business point of view, I investigated with the view of ascertaining why large capital had not been invested or interested itself in copper.

"I found that the big investors in Boston regarded it purely as a gambling game and would not touch it. It did not appeal to them as a good investment. They did not look beyond their nose. They associated copper with the sheathing on old wooden vessels as its only market, and their conviction in this regard was made stronger when they watched the gradual disappearance of wooden vessels, they being supplanted by steel and iron craft. In the false position they took the Bostonians did not seek to discourage them.

"I found that the copper industry itself made a return of 100 per cent and that it was as safe and sure an investment as the 6 to 8 per cent steel, and, second, I found that I could interest capital in the working copper mines of the United States. Then I felt that a few lessons on copper would be profitable learning to capitalists, and I started out to educate a few of them to my way of thinking. I did not attempt to interest them in the undiscovered or undeveloped mines, as is being done today. I sought interviews with a few men who controlled $[illegible] at $[illegible], and I said to these men: 'If you let me go out and invest your money in improved copper mines, I will bring you back stocks of ownership that have copper enough ahead so that you can go and see the stored up dividends to make it absolutely sure that the earnings will continue indefinitely and give returns of 25 to 40 per cent on the investment. That being the case, and we find that we have $[illegible] invested in such property, we can educate the investors of the world as to the surety and legitimacy of the investment, and immediately the result will be brought about that capital will compete for the ownership of the property until it has run the return from 25 or 40 per cent to 5 or 7, and therefore when this is accomplished the property can be recapitalized on the basis of its remuneration, and the $[illegible] will swell into $[illegible].'

"The men to whom I made this talk are H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller. They said to me:

"'Lawson, you must be crazy.'

"'But,' I said, 'you go ahead and investigate and give the matter thought. Think it over well.'

"Well, they put on their thinking caps and made exhaustive researches and finally came to my way of thinking, and today I can say that I absolutely demonstrated I was right in every word I said. At that time Montana Copper could be purchased on the market at $50 a share. It had just risen from $25. That was a natural rise. Anaconda could be bought at $20, Calumet and Hecla at $225 and other copper stocks in the same proportion. Today these stocks—some of them increased 500 per cent—are stiffer than when they could be bought at the prices I have quoted. So the increase of these three pieces of property alone was: Montana, $45,000,000; Anaconda, $48,000,000; Calumet and Hecla, $77,000,000, an aggregate of $169,000,000.

"These men of wealth and I started in a broad, systematic way—no speculation or boom, but in an earnest effort to put the industry on a basis commensurate with its worth, having the standard of capital and modern methods. In that we have succeeded."

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY.

Plans For Raising Wheat For Macaroni In the United States.

Shipment is now on the way to Washington of some macaroni wheat seed which, it is hoped by Secretary Wilson, will be the starting of another home industry, says the New York Tribune. The experiments which have been made are satisfactory and lead to the belief that a considerable part of the country *can successfully grow* these wheats, better perhaps and cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The Dakotas have given the best results thus far with the spring varieties of macaroni wheat. Jared G. Smith, chief of the division of seed and plant introduction, who has this matter in hand for the department, is confident that American macaroni will be the result of these importations of Russian seed, and he thinks it not improbable that steps will be taken soon which will result in the establishment of macaroni factories in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He says:

"The first thing to start the movement is the erection of a factory to handle the crop, as there is no market for this wheat at present in the United States, since it is not good for bread. However, before building factories it would be necessary to contract for a certain acreage of this wheat. But I think this could be done easily. There would be greater profit in this crop than in other wheat. In Marseilles macaroni wheat is worth from 10 to 15 cents a bushel more than bread wheat. The industry of raising and milling this wheat in the United States must, however, be treated as an entirely separate proposition from bread wheat growing and manufacture. It would be as well to call it by some other name, for all the details must be on a different basis. Present grain elevators would not handle this hard wheat, and present machinery would not convert it, so that for these reasons the growing and finishing of macaroni wheat must be approached in a comprehensive manner. Nevertheless the field, I think, is inviting to both farmer and capitalist."

Holding the Sack.

The Italians are not likely to view the outcome of the affair in China with equanimity, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The expenses incurred by them in assisting in the relief of the ministers have made a hole in the budget, and the indignant taxpayers are already beginning to ask what it will be stopped up with.

Premier of All of Them.

An American girl employed in one of the departments of the Paris exposition received 117 proposals of marriage from men of 14 different nationalities. The American girl, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is in demand wherever she is.

NOVEL GAME OF SKILL.

Facts About One Called Checker Football.

SIMPLE OUTFIT IS REQUIRED.

Chess or Checker Board, With Twelve Colored Checkermen For Each Player, Needed—Rules of the Game and How It Is Played—A Sample Game.

Checker football, a new game of skill which has become popular among the author's personal friends, is presented to the student public in the hope that it may find favor on account of its intrinsic merit and because of its suggestions of the glorious football field, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Its resemblance to that game, like the resemblance of chess to military movements, is of a general character, slavish imitation being impossible.

The outfit required is simply a chess or checker board, with 12 colored checkermen for each player. A single disk is called a runner, and a pile of two disks is styled a back. If the two disks are of the same color, it is a full back. If of opposite colors, it is a half back and belongs to the player whose disk is on top.

Each player begins the game with four full backs and four runners. Two full backs are stationed on the centermost squares of the transverse row nearest home and the others directly in front on the two centermost squares of the second row. The runners are placed in a wider line in front of the full backs on the four centermost squares of the third row.

No piece is ever removed from the field, but the object of the game is to advance your runners toward your goal row (your opponent's home row), at the same time hindering his advance. No piece can jump over a man which stands in its way.

The movements of the pieces are made as follows:

1. Runners move one square at a time and always forward—either directly forward or obliquely.

2. When one runner is less advanced than any other runner of the same color, it may, if the player choose, move two squares instead of one. This is called "punting."

3. Full and half backs move in any direction—forward, backward, sideways or obliquely to front or rear. They stop always on the nearest square of the same color with the one previously occupied, thus moving one square at a time when traveling obliquely, in other directions two squares at a time, no more, no less.

Following are the cross plays:

1. Besides the above moves the owner of a full or half back may play it by taking off its upper component disk (the lower disk remaining in place and becoming a runner) and putting it on top of any runner which may stand in the same open row directly to right or left.

2. Between a full back and a runner of the same color such a cross play is termed a "toss." Between a full back and an opponent's runner it is a "tackle." Between a half back and a runner belonging to the same player it is a "fumble." Between half back and opposing runner it is a "countercross." All forms of cross play are occasionally advantageous, but should be used with caution.

3. No runner except when punting can move on to a square where it will expose itself to the possibility of being tackled. Hence your full backs are of the greatest possible use in blocking your opponent's advance. Both kinds of backs also act as "interference" to shield the advance of your own runners.

Rules on scoring are as follows:

1. To win the game you must first procure a "touchdown" by getting one of your runners into the goal row and then "kick the goal" by moving one of your backs any distance along any straight line and setting it three stories high upon the said runner. Intervening men are in this case no impediment. Goal kicking here, as elsewhere, is a midair performance.

2. The decisiveness of your victory depends on the position of your opponent's men at the close. If he could kick a goal at the very next move, your score is 1-0. If he has a touchdown on the board, but no back able to kick the goal immediately, it is 2-0. If he has no touchdown, but could secure one at the next move, it is 3-0. If his most advanced runner is a single step from the goal row, but incapable of immediate advance, it is 4-0. Likewise the score is 5-0 or 6-0 if his foremost runner is two steps from the goal row and 7-0 or 8-0 if three steps.

In the following sample game r equals runner, p punt, f full back, h half back, ts toss, tk tackle, fm fumble, td touchdown, gl goal. The squares are numbered like houses in city blocks, 11 to 18 from left to right in white's home row, 21 to 28 in the second row, and so on.

	White.	Black.		White.	Black.
1.	r 33-42	r 63-52	18.	r 56-62	f 48-27
2.	r 34-47	f 74-63	19.	r 57-67	f 56-42
3.	r 43-53	r 65-56	20.	tk 64-66	f 42-24
4.	f 24-44	r 52-41	21.	h 46-55	p 56-35
5.	f 11-34	r 64-54	22.	f 55-27	f 37-26
6.	f 35-47	p 66-48	23.	f 66-77	r 26-25
7.	f 25-36	f 75-65	24.	f 27-16	f 26-15
8.	f 35-37	f 84-73	25.	f 22-12	r 41-31
9.	f 15-25	f 55-45	26.	fm 35-33	p 35-32
10.	f 36-34	f 65-62	27.	p 33-71	f 62-52
11.	f 22-33	f 63-57	28.	r 53-76	p 45-27
12.	r 42-51	tk 46-47	29.	f 77-66	f 73-67
13.	f 31-22	f 62-52	30.	f 34-74	r 31-21
14.	f 33-64	f 72-63	31.	pktd 67-85	pktd 33-12
15.	tk 44-45	fm 47-48	32.	tk 12-12	tk 62-65
16.	r 47-68	r 54-45	33.	td 71-81	td 23-14
17.	p 41-66	f 67-76	34.	gl 86-51	

White wins, score 1—0. The game is here prolonged to illustrate possible plays. White could have kicked goal at thirty-second move.

NOVEL MOTOR DEVICE.

Contrivance For Automobiles to Climb Ice Clad Hills.

A novel sight was witnessed in Brooklyn the other day when an automobile was seen to run up and down a steep icy grade without slipping or skidding, says the New York Herald. The exhibition, which was witnessed by several automobile manufacturers and owners of motor carriages, was to demonstrate the success of an invention of John Canfield, a builder and real estate owner of Brooklyn.

The invention seems likely to open new fields of usefulness for the horseless carriage, and some day may be seen automobile snow plows clearing the city streets and motor vehicles speeding safely over ice and snow.

The device consists of a spur of steel rim, to which are fitted sets of adjustable teeth made of chilled steel. These teeth encircle and when in use project beyond the surface of the tire. A connecting rod extends from the hubs of the two rear wheels to the footboard of the vehicle, and the chauffeur can operate the nonslipping teeth by raising and lowering them by a foot lever without leaving his seat.

The public exhibition in Brooklyn was conducted by J. P. Golden, an automobile expert. An inclined plane of about 35 degrees had been constructed near Hamilton avenue, South Brooklyn, upon which were laid several heavy blocks of ice. A steam automobile was equipped with the nonslipping attachment. When the lever was touched, the vehicle answered by a puff of vapor, and the wheels moved toward the ice grade. It was propelled safely up the incline for a distance of 75 feet without a hitch. Then the lever was reversed, a safety brake was applied, and the carriage descended slowly to the ground.

Mr. Canfield will invite some friends to join him on a trip over the ice up the Hudson river and thence across the great lakes to Canada if conditions are favorable. He expects to go in a specially constructed machine at the rate of 30 miles an hour.

FEEDING TROOPS IN CHINA.

Major Gallagher Highly Praises American Commissariat There.

General J. F. Weston, acting commissary general, has received a letter from Major Hugh J. Gallagher, the commissary officer in charge at Tien-tsin, China, dated Oct. 29, giving details as to the condition of the food supply at that depot, says the Washington Post. The letter states that rations for the winter are all on hand and the reserve depot at Tong-ku is practically cleared. Major Gallagher acknowledges the receipt of instructions from the department to make inquiries regarding the subsistence of the other armies in China and says: "I can tell you now we have nothing to learn from them. No soldiers have come anywhere near being supplied as ours are with rations or anything else." He also notes the appearance of the rinderpest, which, he says, prevailed to an alarming extent at Tien-tsin, in a small herd of cattle under his charge. The herd was promptly exterminated. The climate is stated to be fine, and though fearful things have been predicted in the way of extreme cold Major Gallagher believes that it will not be more severe than the cold season in South Dakota.

A visit of General Chaffee to Tien-tsin also is mentioned, in reference to whom Major Gallagher says, "He is doing everything to the entire satisfaction of his subordinates, which is the greatest compliment any man can receive." An adequate supply of fresh meat is stated to be on hand, and Major Gallagher commends the service rendered by the commissary sergeant under his command.

Telephone Work In Australia.

Australia is rapidly pushing ahead in the matter of telephone extension, says The Western Electrician. Some time ago the governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland conferred on the advisability of connecting their respective capitals, but the cost was declared to be prohibitive. It has finally been agreed that for a start wires should be erected only between Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne, and the outlay will involve an expenditure of over $[illegible]. The postmaster general of Victoria is now inviting estimates for the construction of the line between Melbourne and Sydney.

Not a Soldierly Practice.

It is not absolutely necessary to the suppression of hazing that the cadets who hazed the young Pennsylvanian should be discovered and punished. The practice itself should be stopped right now, whether those boys are reached or not, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is not necessary to the making of good soldiers. Indeed, men of the true soldierly spirit are not given to the torturing of the helpless. A fair fight in the open is more to their liking in the line of rough play.

Increase In Rice Growing In Texas.

Reports from Austin, Tex., to the agriculture department, which closed the other day, indicate that rice growing has more than tripled in Texas the last year. Where formerly only a few hundred acres were grown the entire gulf coast is now dotted with ricefields, and it is predicted, says the St. Louis Republic, that the season's yield will represent several hundred thousand dollars.

The Mule Is In to Stay.

Military authorities may think very highly of the automobile, but for a motive power that will get the wagons up over all kinds of roads and in all kinds of weather the old fashioned army mule, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, has a long standing reputation.

BELIEVES IN AFRICANS.

Explorer Cherry Says the Natives Are Superior to Indians.

SPENT FOUR YEARS AMONG THEM.

Traveled Twenty Thousand Miles in Central Africa and Studied the Negroes and Their Unknown Country. Learned Their Languages—Found a New Species of Elephants.

After four years in a hitherto unexplored part of central Africa W. Stamps Cherry, who has won for himself a name as an explorer and scientist, has returned to his home in Chicago. He left for Africa in May 1896 and left there last September.

"The explorations were undertaken by me for several distinct reasons," said Mr. Cherry to a representative of the New York Herald. "First I wished to make an anthropological study of natives in that country between the Upper Mobangui and Wadai. Then I wished to inquire into the products of the country and its mineral resources. The possibilities of domestication of the elephant I also wished to study. The journey was not made with any great idea of geographical benefit. I found something that will of course be of use to explorers that follow me, but I was not mapmaking. I traveled on canoe and on foot, changing my bearers from tribe to tribe. I suppose I traveled about 20,000 miles during the four years and more I was in central Africa.

"After landing at Matadi I went to Brazzaville. While getting into this country it was necessary to go part way by railroad. I should have much preferred to take my goods by caravan all the way, but this the French government did not allow.

"We had a number of guns and a quantity of ammunition, and when I got to Brazzaville, which is in Belgian territory, I was in trouble over them. The Belgian government is very strict about letting any guns get into the territory, fearing they are to be sold to the natives. They could not understand how I should be carrying so much ammunition for my own use and did not believe that an explorer would be going into such a wild country on his own responsibility. They seized my guns and ammunition, and as I had nothing to make my journey with I took employ with the French government and assisted in building boats that Marchand was going to use in his famous expedition.

"Early in 1898 I started north from the French Kongo. I went up the Mobangui river to Bangui. After going up the M'bomu river I struck across country and later followed up the Kotto river. It was in the territory around here that I staid. I was between the Upper Mobangui and the Wadai country, the latter being close to the Arab territory on the north. I was up nearly to the eighth degree north latitude.

"Of course I was in constant danger while I was mingling with the natives. It was a continual case of bluff. I had to make them think the 'great white chief' was a wonder. There was no other way to do. The people were savage, though not particularly treacherous. When I was not in danger from the savages, I was risking my neck elephant hunting. I hunted elephants as a business and at one time had about seven tons of ivory. *Elephant hunting is not a sport there.* The natives cannot do it. *It takes daring and a strong constitution.*

"I not only owed my personal safety to my ability to talk the native tongue—and I mastered several of them—but I owed whatever success I attained to this also. Interpreters I found to be worse than useless. The African is like the Chinaman and other orientals. He will not tell the truth *from preference.* As soon as I would learn a language I *found* that all I thought I had learned from native interpreters was a tissue of lies. However lax the native's virtue may be as a truth teller, he is not such a fiend as he is painted in other ways. I cannot see how such impressions of African character have come out from Africa.

"The Africans are cannibals, of course. They always have been. It is quite natural for them to eat human flesh, and only in some cases where they are forced to grow used to another sort of flesh diet do they ever give up cannibalism. In many ways I found them remarkably like the American Indians, yet they are more humane than the Indians in that they have not the slightest impulse to torture. The natives in the tribes I lived with had tender hearts and in many cases the kindest impulses.

"Their arts are superior to the Indian. In pottery, iron welding and decoration they show great skill. Their iron work particularly is marvelous. I learned to make all that the natives are capable of making, and I shall be able to demonstrate this in a way that has never been known in the civilized world. I am a believer in the African myself. I think him greatly superior to the Indian and withal a very intellectual people.

"I found a new species of African elephant in the Kotto country. This elephant is quite small and has practically no tusks. This species is more intelligent than the ordinary African elephant and has a forehead similar to that of the Asiatic animal. I also discovered two new species of the African antelope. I will not return to Africa for quite a time at least. I will get my collection together. I will also write a number of articles on my travels, and I expect to deliver lectures as well."

NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT

National, State and Local Committees to Be Formed

Plans for a big religious movement, founded upon the evangelical faith and [illegible] even any previous movement of [illegible] are under way, says the New York Herald. [illegible] general feeling shared by clergy and laymen that the church should be aroused to the existing conditions of lethargy and indifference [illegible] the great masses toward the word of God. [illegible] began [illegible] New Year's eve.

This movement [illegible] for [illegible] held [illegible] parlors of the Young Men's [illegible] in West [illegible].

WILLIAM PHILLIPS HALL.

Notable city clergymen and ministers from nearby large cities were in attendance, with a few representatives of church societies, evangelists and well known business men. Plans for extending the movement to the states and counties were perfected and committees appointed to facilitate them.

William Phillips Hall was chosen temporary chairman of the conference. He was associated with the late Dwight L. Moody and is known as the first [illegible] evangelist. It was [illegible] that the conference was called to unite in forming a committee composed of representatives of all leading churches and church societies to aid in effecting a national evangelical movement, to be strictly undenominational, through the medium of the churches and church societies.

The headquarters of the movement will probably be in New York city. This question will be left to the central committee. A national committee will be chosen, and this will appoint state committees. A circular outlining the scheme is to be sent to the secretaries of church societies in every city and town in the United States.

Among the hundred or more present at the recent conference or interested in the movement are these:

John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive works, Philadelphia; William R. Moody, son of the late Dwight L. Moody; John Willis Baer of Boston, secretary of the International Christian Endeavor society; Mrs. Margaret Bottome, president of the King's Daughters society; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, New York city; the Rev. I. P. Ingersoll, Brooklyn; General O. O. Howard, the Rev. Dr. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor of the Church of the Strangers; the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, the Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Henderson of Brooklyn, John M. Cottrell, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, James Talcott, the Rev. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Reformed church, the Rev. Dr. F. F. Carson and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Vance of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. D. S. Gregory, H. M. Moore, Boston, and Miss Mary McElroy, president of the National Young Women's Christian association.

NOVEL PARISIAN JOURNAL.

One Devoted to Seasickness Edited by a French Physician.

It will interest transatlantic voyagers to know that a journal has just been started in Paris the object of which is to discover if possible some effectual means of preventing that bugbear of ocean travel, seasickness, says the New York Herald. This periodical, which is entitled Le Journal de Mal de Mer, is edited by Dr. Madeuf, who is president of one medical society and an associate of several others. His aim is to form a league which shall be composed not only of all persons who suffer from seasickness, but also of all steamship companies, hotel keepers, theatrical managers and any other persons or places whose business is at present periodically injured in some way or other through mal de mer.

Dr. Madeuf invites all sufferers from this malady to write to him, explaining the manner in which they are affected and describing the various remedies which they have used. In the first number of the journal there are 25 leading questions and several minor ones on these two subjects which subscribers are requested to answer.

Furthermore Dr. Madeuf informs his readers that he intends to collect all obtainable documents, especially those of historical and scientific value, in regard to seasickness and that he hopes to be able to formulate a plan by which adequate prizes may be offered to those steamship companies which succeed in constructing their vessels so that passengers on them will be quite as comfortable and as free from this annoying malady as they would be on land as well as to those inventors who may succeed in discovering infallible remedies for mal de mer.

His First Hard Work.

If, says the Boston Globe, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has tackled the servant girl problem in real earnest, he has a job for life.

BONES OF A DINOSAUR.

Prehistoric Monster's Remains Being Unearthed In Black Hills.

WINTER WILL STOP THE WORK.

Beast Was Sixty Feet Long In Its Prime and Lived Two Million Years Ago—Interesting Work of a Party of Scientists Near Fort Meade, S. D. Professor Wieland In Charge.

On the military reservation about two miles from the post at Fort Meade, S. D., there are now being unearthed two almost perfect skeletons of the prehistoric monster the dinosaur, says the Chicago Record. These gigantic remains were first discovered some weeks ago by a party of scientists sent out by the American Museum of Natural History of New York city. The expedition is under the leadership of Professor G. R. Wieland, and it is under his supervision that the work of excavation is now being carried on.

According to Professor Wieland, the two monsters whose bones are now being unearthed perished some 2,000,000 brief summers ago. During this period of time the skeletons have been resting in the Jurassic formation at the edge of the Black Hills. Though somewhat scattered the different bones are now being rapidly found, but a short way below the surface, and the scientists express the hope that the skeletons will be found in their entirety.

The first discovery by the party in this vicinity was made some weeks ago on the southern slope of the Seven Pines, a small peak in the first range of foothills. This bone, a vertebra, was found lying on the surface of the ground and had doubtless been passed over by innumerable cow punchers and believed to be an ordinary rock, as it was lying in a cattle trail. It was immediately recognized by the geologist, however, and the search was continued in earnest. Near this spot a gigantic femur was next discovered. This thigh bone conveys to the uninitiated some idea of the enormous size of the monster of which it was once a part. It is nearly eight feet in length and of the thickness of a man's body.

According to Professor Wieland, the skeleton is that of one of the largest of the dinosaurs, the original animal having been at least 60 feet in length. Since that time another femur of this same animal has been found imbedded in the rim rock of the Seven Pines but a few hundred feet away from its mate. There have been found also a number of ribs, vertebræ, leg bones and portions of the entire skeleton.

A half mile to the west of the Seven Pines, in the side of another hill, has since been discovered another skeleton. This is also that of a dinosaur, but whether or not of the same kind as the first discovery is not yet determined. This specimen is also in a splendid condition of preservation. Though not so gigantic as its neighbor, this creature was no pygmy, but measured full 40 feet in length at the time it wandered over the Dakota plains. As the bones of this monster are not imbedded in the solid rock, but lie in the upper soil but a short way below the surface, it is believed that the excavation can be accomplished without destruction to the bones, and the utmost care is being used to preserve them unbroken.

Owing to the lateness of the season the work is soon to be abandoned for the winter. Already some portions of the skeletons have been shipped east, other portions have been covered with a coating of plaster of paris and cached until spring, when the work will be resumed.

Although the country west of the Black Hills, the Sand creek region of Wyoming, has long been known to be rich in fossiliferous remains of prehistoric animals, this is practically the first discovery on the eastern slope of the range. It is now believed that a new and possibly rich territory for the study has been located, and the coming season a number of expeditions will be made with similar objects in view.

AIRSHIP READY FOR USE.

Count Zeppelin Says That All Its Defects Have Been Remedied.

Count Zeppelin in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the New York World in Stuttgart made the following statement concerning his airship:

"All the defects indicated by the first three experiments have now been remedied. In the future no gas valve will open at the wrong time, no water cooling apparatus will break, no rudder will become entangled in the balloon covering.

"Its most important application would be for military purposes. It would be of great value for the defensive capacity of a country if by means of the navigable balloon the approach of hostile armies or fleets could be detected when still hundreds of miles distant.

"As soon as the aerial ship has demonstrated its utility all nations will compete for its possession, and the money invested will return a handsome profit."

About $15,000 has been received by Count Zeppelin for further experiments. Trials will be resumed in the spring, and it is calculated this sum will suffice for 12 ascents.

More Land For Settlers.

The new Indian lands that are to be opened for settlement are said to compose one of the richest tracts in the world. The Apache, Comanche, Kiowa and Wichita reservations, which are to be opened, contain about 2,500,000 acres of land, of which two-thirds is available to white settlers.

IT WILL PAY TO INVESTIGATE.

We are offering exceptional values that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Lot all-wool camels hair homespuns, gray, brown and blue mixed, 36 inches wide	49c
All-wool tricot cloths, regular width, new colorings, 35c grade at	29c
Black satin soliels, 42 inches wide, all wool, French make, per yard, $1.25 and	$1.00
Ladies' all-wool plain and ribbed hose. An extra value, per pair	25c
Ladies' and children's plain and ribbed heavy weight hose, fleeced lined, pair	14c
One lot children's heavy merino underwear, sizes from 18 to 34, shirts and drawers. Prices range as high as 35c for, each	19c
Men's, women's and children's flannelette gowns, splendid quality $1.00 to	50c
Great collection tennis flannels, wool and cotton blankets.	
18c Elderdown flannels extra weight, at	12½c

ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES.

OPEN UNTIL 8:30 NIGHTS.

The Fair

The Cash Store,
The Satisfactory Store.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fowler of Wilson [illegible] Tuesday.

DIVORCE WANTED

Della Albert Asks the Court of Common Pleas To Legally Separate the Chains

WHICH BIND HER TO HER HUSBAND

Alleges That He Has a Fiendish Temper and That He Has Frequently Abused Her Says He Kicks and Beats Her Asks for Alimony and Custody of Children.

[illegible] ... and custody of the children.

A temporary injunction, restraining the defendant from disposing of his property pending the hearing of the case was allowed by Judge Young Wednesday afternoon.

A hearing on the motion to allow temporary alimony will be had the last [illegible] of the month.

SANTA CLAUS

Visits the Albert Boldens Home at Gurley.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bolden were greatly surprised at their home in Gurley Christmas eve, when a number of their married children gathered for a [illegible] At the hour of [illegible] the children, friends and parents were greatly surprised to hear the ringing of sleigh bells.

It was soon announced that Santa Claus had arrived, and Santa himself [illegible] them all into the parlor. [illegible] Santa Claus standing in front of a well filled evergreen tree located in the middle of the room. Santa was greeted [illegible] and then asked to be seated in Mr. Bolden's big rocker. [illegible] presents that was received from Santa with thanks. Then Santa [illegible] Rev. Mr. Needles to [illegible] the event with a short address on Christmas.

A good time was enjoyed. ***

DESPERATE FIGHT

Occurs Between Officers and Eddie Kelly and Two Strangers Tuesday Night.

ONE OF THE STRANGERS ESCAPES

He Is Accused of Having Stolen an Overcoat from Homer Fritz—George Hale Is Arrested Accused of Taking an Overcoat From the Blue Front Police News.

Eddie Kelly and two strangers were arrested after a desperate fight in West Marion Tuesday night. Officer Morris, Brown, Masterson and Bent made the arrest. Kelly and his partners put up a stiff fight. Brown's handcuffs were broken during the melee and Kelly was terribly beaten. One of the fellows had stolen an overcoat from Homer Fritz and was caught by a railroad man named George Conrad. The man who stole the coat managed to get away in the mix-up at the city prison and made his escape.

George Hale was arrested by Marshal Davidson at Fred Sommer's place of business Tuesday forenoon on the charge of stealing an overcoat from the Blue Front. Special Officer Sam Bent was coming up State street about noon and noticed Hale walking north on the street with a coat under his arm. He turned down an alley and attempted to hide the stolen article under his coat. Mr. Bent informed Marshal Davidson who went to Sommer's and placed the man under arrest. He was found guilty by Mayor McClure Wednesday morning.

Hale, who was released from the penitentiary last week, was given thirty days at the Columbus workhouse and fined five dollars and costs.

George White, a partner of Hale's, was arrested by Marshal Davidson later in the day. White was begging on the streets and accosted "Red" Swallum. Swallum knocked him down. [illegible] the marshal placed Swallum under arrest but released him as soon as he learned the particulars and before he locked him up. [illegible] when brought before the mayor Wednesday morning.

White was given twenty days and fined five dollars and costs.

Thomas Saboon was arrested Tuesday morning. He went to the home of his son and raised a disturbance. Marshal Davidson and Officer Patterson were summoned and placed him under arrest.

Fred Seiter pleaded guilty to violating the saloon closing ordinance before Mayor McClure Monday afternoon and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

AT TORONTO

Mr. S. A. Lyon and Miss Fannie E. King Are Married.

Mr. S. A. Lyon and Miss Fannie E. King were married at the home of the bride in Toronto, Canada, at 2 o'clock Wednesday.

The affair was one of considerable social importance, a very large company of friends of the contracting parties being present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Mr. Ricks, an uncle of the bride.

The bride is one of Toronto's most charming daughters and she will be extended a pleasant welcome by the wide circle of friends of the groom in this city, which will be the future home of the happy couple. The groom is a widely known and highly esteemed young business man, having been prominently identified with local business affairs for several years past.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon will arrive in this city some time next week, and will occupy a residence on Vine street, which the groom has ready for their home-coming.

It Is All Settled.

Findlay, O., Dec. 27.—A settlement was made last night by the bondsmen and brother of Presley H. Hay, former county clerk, of the shortage in Hay's accounts, which amounted to about $10,000.

Merchandise of merit is indispensable to success—and it's good merchandise that we are going to offer at less prices than junk clothing is offered at. Every man or boy that is wide awake to his own interest in good dressing will come to this store. It's Suits and Overcoats that are engaging our attention and we're getting ready for you.

STRELITZS.

A. Schulman, Proprietor of the Cincinnati branch store wishes to announce to the readers of this paper that it will pay them to look up his ad in next week's issue of this paper for special sale of Overcoats and Ulsters which will begin on

Saturday, Jan. 5th, 1901,

Prices which will be astonishingly low will be given by him. Remember his place of business is in the Herman Block, 235 N. Main St., Marion, O.

MEET ME AT FRANK'S.

REDUCTIONS ALL OVER THE STORE.

Remnants Dress Goods, a big lot to be sold at half price.

Cloaks, Ready-Made Suits and Capes at prices that please the closest buyers.

Underwear, Gloves, Blankets, Comforts, all offered at a large saving in price.

D. A. FRANK & CO.

10 Per Cent. Reduction Sale.

McCLAIN'S

Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

10 Per Cent. Reduction Sale.

AN AVALANCHE

of new spring goods will in a few weeks be pouring in on this store. In addition to needing the room, we also are going to cut prices to make it.

Our First Annual 10 Per Cent. Reduction Sale

will commence MONDAY, DEC. 31st, and continue for ONE WEEK ONLY. Nothing reserved, this reduction falls on everything in the store. Housekeepers, you can serve some want at this sale; young married people can come to this sale and save many a dime, and it is the dimes that grow to dollars. It costs you nothing to stay right under our roof and furnish your home from top to bottom. Take out your pencil, figure a bit, and you will find that a 10 per cent reduction from this store's prices is more than a 33⅓ per cent reduction from the prices of the ordinary furniture stores. Many wait until after the Christmas rush to buy the more necessary things, and if you are one of these, now is your accepted time.

OUR FIRST ANNUAL 10 PER CENT. REDUCTION SALE ONE WEEK ONLY.

VALUABLE HOUND

Is Killed by a Big Four Train Near Caledonia Personal Notes.

Caledonia, Dec. 27. The pupils of the different rooms of the Caledonia school were treated to fruits, nuts and candies Friday. The boys and girls will have a vacation for a week.

Charles Bean is home from Mansfield for the holidays.

Mrs. Mary Columbus of Galion is visiting relatives in town.

According to his usual liberal custom, John Hurley donated a Christmas turkey to each of his customers and gladdened the hearts of many homes.

J. B. Wolfhorn left Marion county for Texas thirty years ago where he has since resided. He is now here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. M. R. Harrison.

Charley Koch had a valuable hound killed by a fast train on the Big Four Sunday.

John Hurley has purchased the Koch property adjoining his store and the railroad.

Frank Fredericks has purchased the property on Water street where he is now doing business, of Henry McCabe, and will enlarge and otherwise improve it.

Mr. and Mrs. David Landes and Mr. George Landes are in Marion for the holidays.

Mrs. William Fields is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Henry Miller, residing near Edison.

Miss Dawn Hart has gone to Dayton for the holidays.

Miss Blanche Hart of Galion is visiting here.

Mrs. C. Strawman is back from a visit in Michigan.

Next Friday evening the Epworth league will hold a social at the home of Samuel Winemiller north of town.

Clarence Fields has the contract to erect a dwelling four miles north of town on the farm owned by J. M. [illegible] of Marion.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

The United States of America to Wm. Taylor, eighty acres in Montgomery township, certificate.

Henry Metz to Barbara J. Parish, twenty acres of land in Montgomery township, $600.

Clarence B. Bieler and wife to Mary Bieler, one lot in Marion, $2,500.

Emma Blum and husband to Spain Gatwood, lot 1567 in Midland's First addition to Marion, $200.

Charles F. Koch to John Hurley part of lot 41 in Caledonia, $1,000.

Elizabeth M. Anderson to Thomas N. Anderson, lot 41 in Caledonia, quit claim, $1.

Thomas N. Anderson to Elizabeth M. Anderson, part of lot to Caledonia, quit claim, $1.

George W. Martin and Annie L. Martin to Amanda Winch, lot 2 in Three Locusts, $300.

Isaac Denman and Rachel Denman to Jacob F. Denman, seventy-five acres in Waldo township, $2,400.

Cratty A. Smith to A. L. Mack, lot 3326 in Marion, $150.

Isaac Denman and Rachel Denman to John A. Denman, seventy-five acres in Waldo township, $2,000.

Emma R. Downds, and others, to John F. and Virginia Roberts, part of lot 21 in John Ballentine's addition to Marion, $700.

Samuel D. Leslie and wife to Sarah A. Blue, one-half of lots 81, 82 and 83 in LaRue, $650.

Russell C. Bowdish and wife to Minnie Smith, lot 48 in New Bloomington, $40.

John Burtsfield to J. W. Burtsfield, power of attorney.

Enroute Home.

Frank Snyder, who entered the United States army service at the recruiting station in this city, is enroute to San Francisco with a number of prisoners of war. Mr. Snyder may pay a visit to his home in this city while in the states, but will re-enlist in the army again.

Twenty-six new members have been added to the Wesley M. E. church membership since the revival services have begun. The meetings are being largely attended, and much interest is manifest.

FARM FOR SALE.

About 500 acres of choice, well-tiled land five miles west of Marion, as a whole or in lots to suit purchaser.

C. C. Fisher.

The Prayer Lygia And The Clock are beautiful hand colored platinum prints made by the Foster Bros., Boston. Price $6.00 each. Come and see them at

Vail's Art Store.

The Uhler & Phillips Store.

A Special Sale of Table Linens And Napkins For Saturday.

A lot of odd Table Cloths with borders all around, and a lot of Napkins that were separated from the Table Cloths they matched. You can secure some fine linen at a bargain. Most of these linens are slightly soiled, but the qualities are good, and the price shows a saving.

UHLER & PHILLIPS.

THE LEWIS GROCERY.

Egg Market

for the last two weeks we have not paid less than 24 and 25 cents for eggs. We are shipping to Columbus and Cleveland markets now and need eggs.

Barrel Salt $1 25 until Feb. 1st

R. T. LEWIS & CO.
Opposite Court House.

A PERFECT JEWELRY STORE.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

A truly superb collection—all the new and dainty Parisian vogue, and no less unique and artistic American conceits. Indeed, no former season has seen such plethora of prettiness—Chased, Enamel, Pearl Applied, India Red Gold and the superb Art Nouveau effects.

Pendants, Brooches, Corsage Pins, Hair Brooches, Scarf Pins, Cuff Links, Finger Rings, Guard Chains, Fobs and Seals, Studs, Etc.

M. NELSON & SONS.
The East Center Street Jewelers.

C. & S.

SOME MORE

of the sweet NEW YORK STATE CIDER. Best on earth at

20c per gallon.

COURT & SCHNEIDER,
QUALITY GROCERS.
Phone 177 115 S. Main St.

Part Two.. **MARION WEEKLY STAR.** Pages 9-16

VOL XVI NO. 31 MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS

ON THE LIMITED.

By [illegible] PHILIPS.

[illegible] PHILLIPS.

[illegible] passed through the gate [illegible] the train's head in front of [illegible] a familiar aspect. [illegible] to know it was Doubleday [illegible]. For a man in the [illegible] certainly in luck.

"[illegible], my boy!" he called. [illegible] round about and beamed. [illegible] he said, "Do you take [illegible] Chicago? Better [illegible] have a talk."

[illegible] fortune was Caspar's. [illegible] been perhaps in all New [illegible] a more despondent [illegible] come to the station with [illegible] substance, and had he [illegible] it is probable he would [illegible] for the moment jubilant. [illegible] guide had directed his [illegible] to the train. Now, [illegible] him ready for flight, [illegible] with resignation.

[illegible] clapped him on the shoulder [illegible] were ticketed for adjoining [illegible] as Caspar went forward [illegible] of his section the train [illegible] the lofty shed into the [illegible] sunlight.

[illegible] Doubleday. "Let's go [illegible] for long?"

[illegible] his head, saddened in [illegible].

"[illegible] Try to come back with [illegible] Friday. Heard anything [illegible]?"

"[illegible]," said Caspar, with [illegible] rest; "got a line from [illegible] day. He's at Nice; been [illegible] a matter of fact, a month. [illegible] you know—or do you know? [illegible] with Colonel Oaks and [illegible]."

"[illegible] You don't suppose"—

"[illegible] He said as much in his letter." [illegible] Caspar flashed a glance at [illegible] face and felt sorry for him.

"[illegible]," said Doubleday slowly, "you [illegible]. I'm sure Mrs. Caspar [illegible] Millicent was to me. I don't [illegible] well as you do"—

"[illegible] it as I do!" exclaimed Caspar, with [illegible] laugh. "God pity your [illegible], Bob!"

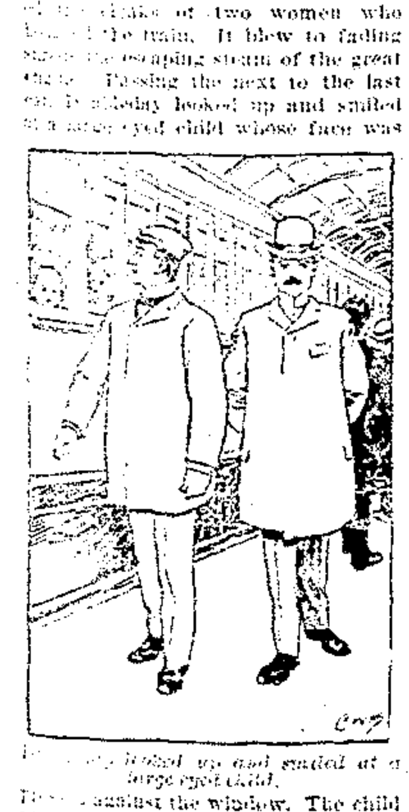
[illegible] Doubleday's turn to look [illegible] and the two men gazed at each [illegible] a second in perplexed silence.

[illegible] Doubleday resumed, "I don't [illegible] say that you know much [illegible] women that any man does—[illegible] had some experience of [illegible] certain of their moods" and [illegible] I haven't—that is, I hadn't—[illegible] more, I don't pine for any [illegible] knowledge of them than I [illegible]."

"My dear fellow," said Caspar, "if I [illegible] you to hint at an unhappiness [illegible] it. You're not the only [illegible], a grief or a grievance, you [illegible]."

"[illegible]," assented Doubleday. "Let's [illegible]." Then they fell away into [illegible] doubtless the chief reason [illegible] men found Doubleday a [illegible] good fellows and always [illegible] their inclination to do what [illegible] with him. The man was [illegible] natural and sparkling [illegible] influence of his personality [illegible] so potential that any [illegible] impossible in his presence. [illegible] oneself with him; one [illegible] openly or could be entirely [illegible] sure of sympathy or garrulous [illegible] sure of audience.

[illegible] was a halt. It was just past [illegible]. The nipping autumn wind tossed [illegible] cloaks of two women who [illegible] the train. It blew to fading [illegible] escaping steam of the great [illegible]. Passing the next to the last car, Doubleday looked up and smiled at a large eyed child whose face was [illegible] against the window. The child [illegible] a cry which reached him faintly [illegible] she disappeared.



[illegible] looked up and smiled at a large eyed child.

"[illegible]," said he.

"[illegible] funny?" said Caspar.

"[illegible] at the window back there. [illegible] yelled. Do I look dangerous [illegible]?"

"[illegible] my point of view. I can't [illegible] your Roman profile might im[illegible]."

[illegible] word of warning they clambered [illegible] the last, or observation, car [illegible] through the sitting room [illegible] out upon the capacious platform. Here in camp chairs they sat [illegible] the lovely suburban landscape [illegible] unroll itself as an endless dissolving view until the [illegible] announced for the second time the service of luncheon. They had appetites to match the menu, and under spell of wine and talk and the [illegible] of surroundings [illegible] Caspar wholly escaped from his [illegible] in the early morning and gave free rein to a galloping tongue.

"Fancy, Bob," said he, "our going west like a winged arrow in form like this, taking 'Pet's' with us."

"Speaking of 'Pet's,'" said Doubleday, "do [illegible] remember our last [illegible] there?"

Caspar did remember distinctly, but the memory did not seem to him a jovial one. He [illegible] his coffee, swallowed hard and stared at the good bishop.

"Never saw Mrs. Caspar in better form," continued Doubleday. "I remember"—

"Gad, what a barn!" cried Caspar, pointing to an enormous white and red structure that hovered for an instant in view.

"Yes, it is. 'Pet's' was superb. I don't you think, and Mrs. Caspar"—

"Damn 'Pet's!'" Caspar was white, but not with rage. "I say, Bob, [illegible] it, won't you? You can see farther than your nose, I dare say. [illegible] the fact is, Doubleday, I haven't seen Mrs. Caspar for a week. I don't expect to see her for a year."

Habitually discreet as Doubleday always was, his face at this announcement plainly exposed his feelings, and they were of a nature which [illegible] and [illegible] his friend. The expression [illegible] accusative; it was condemnatory; it passed judgment on Caspar without waiting for a word of evidence.

"Yes," said Doubleday idly, "that barn was a corker."

"Come," said Caspar hastily. "Let's get out of this. Smoke?"

"Not now. I've about a quarter of an hour's employment for the stenographer and typewriter. I'll join you presently."

Caspar went forward alone, feeling somehow humiliated. If Doubleday only knew all! Then suddenly, for the first time in the week, he searched his memory, and his heart stood still. If Doubleday did know all, what then? He couldn't understand; unmarried men never do understand. The break was irreparable, inevitable—best for both. He went to the ticker and examined the quotations of stock, scrutinized the lists so long indeed with unseeing eyes that at length a dapper gentleman who had been standing impatiently at his elbow touched over with "I beg your pardon, sir," and Caspar backed away. He took a book from the library, and, though his eyes were fastened on its printed page, he read it not. Then, leaning back in his chair, he saw faces, just two, both fair and marvelously alike, save in size, and the small one—

But the smoke of the room had blurred his eyes, and as some men do who are foolishly sensitive to the gaze of strangers he fell to at the book with an extraordinary alertness of eye.

Doubleday found him thus employed, and Caspar's air of attention was so admirably counterfeit that he refrained from interruption until the train slid into the next halting station. There they stretched their legs again, and Doubleday bethought himself of the baby face at the window and sought for it in vain.

"Oh, I see," he said. "She's at the other side, in one of the drawing rooms en suite, I suppose. No matter."

"Who?" asked Caspar.

"The child I frightened. I wanted to make it up with her. Never mind. Let's get to the rear again. We have paradise ahead of us."

They had indeed, and they thundered through it for hours. Not all the glory of autumn had fallen from the trees, and in the occasional bursts of sunlight through gaps in the colorful hills came warm memories of summer, while ever and anon along the edges of the dancing rivers and creeks fringes of ice showed as the gleaming nails on the itching fingers of winter. The fleeting scene was more than beautiful, so primitive it looked, sufficient and seductive to the urban eye. Caspar came under the witchery of it at once. All his troubles seemed to fall from him as dissolves a hideous dream under the break of day. The leaping waves, the swaying trees, the flight of startled birds—they intoxicated him with a new sense of their beauty and importance. There was an ineffable delight in the keen rush of the redolent air; there was exultation in the swift, smooth racing of the train. Ah, if only Agnes—

Caspar drew a sharp breath and leaned close to Doubleday.

"Bob," he said, "you mentioned Mrs. Caspar. I want to tell you"—

"Don't think of it, my dear fellow," said Doubleday dryly.

"I want to tell you," persisted Caspar, "not because I think you care to know, but just because I care to tell you. You always supposed me to be happily married, didn't you?"

"I always thought you to be one of the luckiest devils on earth in that regard."

"Well, I might have agreed with you six months ago. I can't now. You are mistaken. I am practically divorced."

Doubleday cast a compassionate glance upon his friend and said nothing.

"Bob, if you are ever moved to marry, go slow. Why, I was the most contented and confident fool in the world. I was so self satisfied, so sure of the future, so sure of her."

"I suppose she was equally sure of you?"

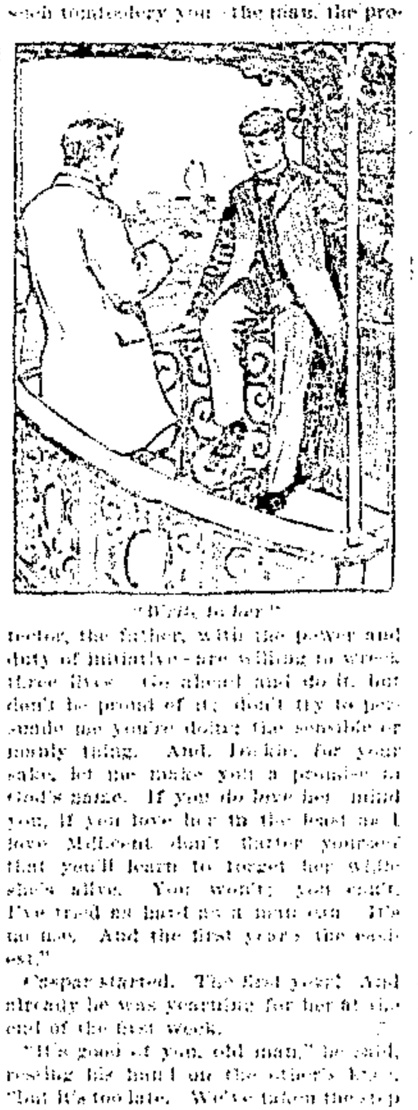
Caspar looked at his friend sharply.

"I'm not going into the details of our quarrel, and I don't expect you to believe that she was altogether wrong and I was altogether right. It's enough that we're separated. But I wish you could know what that means to me. A shattered idol, a lost home, a [illegible] gone to pieces and 'Toddlekins'—that's our child, Bob. Little Star. You never saw her, did you? Doubleday, if you had ever loved a woman as I loved Agnes, then"—

"See here," said Doubleday tenderly, "don't be too cocksure about your love. Yours has lasted five years. Mine has lasted ten; it will last as long as my life, Caspar. A few hours ago you asked me to drop the talk about Millicent. Let me tell you now that for me she outweighs all the rest of the world and always will, and if your love was equal to mine nothing, not even your pride, could keep you away from Mrs. Caspar."

His very vehemence silenced his friend.

"What! If I had ever loved a woman as you have? I've loved one to a degree you don't suspect, for mine is hopeless. Dick, I want to say something to you. It's my duty to say it. [illegible] you do love your wife, don't blunder; don't be fool enough to permit pride, or a shaft of temper, or some domestic pettiness, to ruin you for life. I believe you do love her, and I'll stake my soul she's more than worthy of you—now, now, just a word. A woman of her sort can't be wicked. You don't mean that? I thought not. Yet, to me it's the [illegible] and ease, or the fall dress, or the week at Tuxedo, you've split upon. Very well, and for such tomfoolery you—the man, the protector, the father, with the power and duty of initiative—are willing to wreck three lives. Go ahead and do it, but don't be proud of it; don't try to persuade me you're doing the sensible or manly thing. And, Dickie, for your sake, let me make you a promise in God's name. If you do love her, mind you, if you love her in the least as I love Millicent, don't flatter yourself that you'll learn to forget her while she's alive. You won't; you can't. I've tried as hard as a man can. It's no use. And the first year's the easiest."



"Write to her."

Caspar started. The first year! And already he was yearning for her at the end of the first week.

"It's good of you, old man," he said, resting his hand on the other's knee, "but it's too late. We've taken the step apart."

"Step back again. She'll meet you half way. If she doesn't, go all the way and take her in your arms."

Caspar shook his head. "God knows where she is now. I've not seen or heard from her for a week. We threw up the apartments with the understanding that we should for a year. At the end of that time I suppose she'll get a divorce. Not a cent of my money would she touch."

"Write to her."

"Where?"

"Anywhere she's likely to be. Come, go right in to that writing desk and pen her the sweetest love letter you ever wrote her. You'll never regret it. See, you've an hour till we next stop, and I'll employ the time in taking a bath. Then to a bang up dinner, my boy, with a cold bottle and a clear conscience. Think of your child."

Ah! Had he not been thinking of her? As the car door shut upon Doubleday the hungry heart of the penitent man rose in his throat, and he saw the darkling hills and empurpled stream through tears. Think of Toddlekins! His arms ached for her; his cheeks burned for the velvet touch of her lips! God, for the sound of her prattle in his ears!

* * * * * * *

Yes, he wrote the letter, and he minced no words in it. "Only forgive!" it cried. "I only am to blame. Don't dare to take yourself to task. If only one could look ahead a week! Ah, Agnes, Agnes, do you know how much you are to me? Your lips, dear heart—come, bring them to me. I await your summons slavishly, with feverish impatience."

In such a strain he wrote, thawing and heating in the confession and plea until he was molten. The man's heart oozed to his fingers, and his pen wrote in blood. So rapt he was that he had no eyes for the toddling child that peeped around the corner of the corridor and then pattered back, a breathless herald.

"It's papa! It's papa! Come an' see!" A stately, fair haired woman issuing from one of the secluded drawing rooms caught the child in her arms and stilled her with a sibilant warning.

"[illegible], Star, hush! You're mistaken, darling. Stay there. [illegible] Mamma [illegible]."

She closed the door and for a moment stood irresolute and fearful, glancing right and left. She swept along the narrow passage and darted a look into the sitting room. Her hands went convulsively to her breast, and she fled, casting her a frightened [illegible]. Star, wide eyed and eager, awaited her.

"It's papa, isn't it, mamma?"

"Baby, baby, you're—you're too late, my darling. Come, let's find that pretty star. Baby's star."

If Caspar could only have seen her [illegible]!

"But I want papa."

"After a while, my love."

* * * * * * *

Even the sentimental Doubleday could have found no fault on the score of self abasement with Caspar's letter. It was contrition run to seed. [illegible] no single adjective was adequate enough to plead his sincerity for pardon. And when all the changes had been rung and [illegible] name attached—it looked so final, but it shall be said—when the letter had been sealed and after painful thought directed to the likeliest address, St. Paul, care of Mrs. Caspar's sister, then the [illegible] of the man showed itself [illegible]. It must be mailed, mailed at once. How best would it be en route? He was [illegible] through the train in search of Doubleday when happily it flashed upon him that he was approaching Chicago [illegible] one of the fleetest trains in the world. So he subsided to a sober walk and thrust the letter in his pocket—the letter which bore message to the liquid eyes which followed him unawares.

She nervously summoned the maid, a trained attendant, demure [illegible]. "Did you notice the gentleman who just passed through the car? Well, let me know, please, when he has gone to dine."

A fading flush clung to the western sky. The moon, fairly aloft, shed its pale light in the deepest recesses of the narrow valley. Sheltered in a corner of the observatory, her face almost hid in a shawl, the woman looked out and down upon the scene. It soothed her for moments even to forgetfulness. The [illegible] sorrow would soften under it—spell the faraway sparkle of the stream, the brilliant heaven, the deep shadows, the faint soughing of the wind. Then quickly to the woman who sat there came a sense of her loneliness, her utter desertion. Only a week ago she was in his arms. Now, though separated only by the length of a car or two, they were divided by more than miles. But was it so? Must it be? By token of her throbbing pulse she knew her weakness.

Useless to close her eyes and try to dream; useless to lean out and let the cool wind smite her hot cheeks; useless to fancy strange shapes in the moonlight. Why had he come again into her life? If only Star, sweet sleeping, innocent—

The car door opened, and a man came out upon the platform. She drew close within the shadow of her corner and the folds of her shawl, afraid to glance upward. Then he stepped to the railing, and she breathed freely again. It was not he. But something familiar in the figure fastened her gaze, and when he turned partly toward her she recognized Doubleday.

It is not unlikely she would have spoken to him, her need of sympathy grew so urgent in the recognition, but the door opened again, and this time she knew without lifting her eyes that Caspar was before her. He was humming a tune, "For You, For You, My Darling." Ah, how well she knew it! But how could the man stand there in musical mood? And was it of her he was thinking? Yes, yes; no other woman. Not that it was [illegible]. But she almost cried aloud with a sudden fear.

"Bob," she heard him say, "isn't it glorious?"

There was no answer, but Doubleday made a broad sweep with his arm and wagged his head expressively.

"I telegraphed the last station," continued Caspar presently. Then Doubleday laughed, and somehow Mrs. Caspar took alarm.

"Couldn't wait for the mail, eh? Ah, Dickie, Dickie, a man in love is a man in haste!"

"I wish she were here now. It's the sort of thing she likes. By Jove, Bob, if she meets me in Chicago I'll bring her back on the 'Limited,' sure!"

"Of course you will. Don't worry about her meeting you. She'll be there."

Mrs. Caspar listened no more. She opened the door, passed rapidly through the sitting room to her apartment and, casting herself in a chair, gave way to tears. Only a week had gone by, and already he was content. Who was the woman? If she could only confront the creature! * * * And he even knew that this was the sort of thing she liked! * * * They were to meet in Chicago, and he would take her back in the "Limited," sure! * * * Who could the brazen person be?

Sustained until now by her pride and a secret confidence in her power over the man she loved, all suddenly her strength failed her, and she saw herself a homeless and deserted wife. So utterly wretched she was she sobbed aloud. And then the curtains of the roomy berth in front of her were parted by baby fingers, and a miniature of her own lovely face gazed at her curiously.

"Mamma, what yo' doin'?"

In an instant the distress of the wife was forgotten in the love and solicitude of the mother.

"You must sleep, Star, dearest. It won't be long until baby sees her little cousins."

"Don't want little cousins. Mamma, where is my papa? Why don't he come?"

"Not yet, darling. He'll come when—when he can. If baby will sleep now, mamma will come back to her after awhile and lie down beside her and sing. Poor mamma has had no dinner."

So Star pursed her red lips for a kiss and was bundled back in the darkness again. Then Mrs. Caspar bathed her face in cold water and sought the dining car. All its luxuries, however, failed to tempt her appetite. She was vaguely conscious of the presence at an adjoining table of two men, one of whom caught her eye from time to time while he showered words upon his vis-a-vis, who warded off the vehemence of argument with vigorous shakes of his head.

"Take wheat alone," said the one. "The Dakotas, with all their advantages"—

"About the only advantage they have, so far as I can see," interposed the other, with a scornful laugh, "is a lax divorce law."

Divorce!

That single word pierced her heart. She was toying with an ice when it reached her ears, and she leaned back, shivering, in her seat. What had she done? To what had she driven him? The terror of that awful word sent her speeding, faint and giddy, back to her room. Star had fallen asleep at least; the curtains kept closed while the wretched mother lay limp by the window, conscience stricken and praying under the [illegible] which [illegible] her. Ah, but he would not dare! She would not let him. Dick and she divorced!

Her eyes, hot and dry, stared straight into the moonlight.

* * * * * * *

Out on the platform Caspar had been telling Doubleday how he felt sure the whole thing would be nicely arranged in a few days at the furthest. Even if she were not at St. Paul, the answer to his telegram would no doubt give her whereabouts, and Agnes—ah, he knew Agnes! She would listen to him, if not for his sake, then for Star's. To all of which, eagerly, confidently, even cheerfully, gushed forth, Doubleday silently or in monosyllables assented.

Perhaps it is only human for one's best friend to grow tired of the recital of one's most intimate affairs, even though one's friend be of the rarest jovial and responsive nature in the world. [illegible] Doubleday presently yawned.

"[illegible]," he protested, "don't you [illegible] about [illegible] it in all its [illegible]? Let's continue it, anchors, [illegible]."

Caspar was hurt, though he didn't say so. He buried his swelling hope in silence, while Doubleday told him stories he didn't hear. The night was peerless, and the train was rushing now past the inner haunts of man.

* * * * * * *

Little Star had tried very hard to fall asleep. Quite dutifully she would close her eyes and quite unintentionally they would open again. The fact is, the day had been full of surprises for her, and, above all, the delightful surprise of seeing her father. But he had acted so strangely. Why hadn't he come in to kiss her good night? Why hadn't mamma gone to him? The wonder of all this had moved her to speak, and it still kept the little eyes staring eagerly at the gleam of light between the curtains. Maybe he didn't know that she had seen him, and maybe mamma would bring him back. She waited as long as she could and then peeped out again into the room. Her mother reclined in a low soft chair by the window, and Star saw that she was asleep.

"Mamma," she whispered, but not loudly enough to break the troubled slumber of the weary woman. Then Star's face shone with an inspiration. She slipped noiselessly from the berth, stole out into the corridor and glided back to the sitting room. Her papa was not where she had seen him before, and the little white robed figure stood there irresolute until she espied the maid, seated in a far corner.

"Why, honey, what yo' doin' in h'yah? What's yo' nab?"

"She's asleep. We want papa."

"Yo' mean the gen'l'man out dar on the 'servatory?"

Star looked uncertain for an instant and then nodded her head, and the maid, opening the door, looked out upon the platform and said, "Yo' chile wants to see yo', sah."

"What's that?" came in surprised tones from the outer darkness.

"Yo' chile, sah. She"—

But he had come to the doorway, and as the light fell upon his face Star ran toward him, with outstretched arms, and Caspar, seeing her, bounded into the room and caught her up, with a wondering cry.

"Toddlekins!" He held her away from his breast a moment, as though to make sure of her, and then fairly smothered the laughing child with kisses while the maid giggled in chorus.

"Oh, papa," urged Star, "come an' tell me a story, won't yo'? Mamma's asleep."

The whole situation, with its happiness and sudden theatrical [illegible], [illegible] dawned upon Caspar, and he broke into a wild laugh.

"[illegible]," he said, [illegible] back [illegible]. Here he reached in his [illegible] and drew forth the [illegible]. "[illegible] darling, you [illegible]. Papa will come."

"Oh, the [illegible] joy of it!" Freed [illegible] of nagging doubt and dread, [illegible], he sat there waiting [illegible], and smiled out upon the night how long it mattered not, but before the train came to its next halt the maid came in and said that Mrs. Caspar would like to see him.

She awaited him by the window, the curtain of which she had drawn, and as he entered the room he saw that she held his letter in one hand and a handkerchief in the other; but her face, though pale, was illumined with a gladness which thrilled him.

[illegible]

"Agnes, my darling, my darling! Never, never again!"

Little Star, carefully returning to her sleeping berth [illegible] of her parents, wondered to hear her father say, "No, Dick, it was all my fault!"

"What was, mamma?" she asked.

Then both of them struggled to kiss her, and Caspar called her his little peacemaker, and Star, without knowing why, felt very much elated.

* * * * * * *

Doubleday stretched his legs in the station alone. When the train drew out, he looked for Caspar on the rear platform and then sought him in the smoking car and, finding him not, came naturally to the conclusion that his friend had gone early to bed. So in a short time he betook himself to his own car meditating.

"Lower 5 has turned in, eh?" he inquired of a porter in passing, taking Caspar's berth.

"No, sah; not yet."

"The deuce. Wonder where he is. Have you seen him?"

The porter had not, and Doubleday took alarm. Could Caspar have left the train or the train left him? It seemed quite likely, he was so full of his [illegible]. Doubleday, with his little camera, went in search of the conductor, and to his great relief found him in conversation with his friend. Their business was hastily concluded, and then Caspar, taking Doubleday by the arm, suggested a "night cap." His exuberant cheerfulness seemed to call as much for explanation as his recent mysterious disappearance, but Doubleday was never inquisitive. He drank his ale in silence and agreed with Caspar that the moonlight lay beautifully on the level stretches across which the train was flying.

"Good night, Bob," said Caspar at length, "and goodby. Maybe we shan't meet in the morning, and it isn't likely we'll see each other in Chicago. I've decided to go back on the 'Limited' tomorrow afternoon."

"Goodby," said Doubleday, not very cordially. He didn't like mysteries, and the ways of Caspar in the past hour or two were too inscrutable to please him. In a very few minutes he had dismissed the matter from his mind.

"Find him, sah?" asked the porter to whom he had spoken about Caspar.

"Yes," said Doubleday; "he's just gone to bed."

"No, sah; not yet. Lef' dis h'yah, sah, bag an' baggidge. Back'n de India car."

Doubleday stared and then went on. What did it mean? If Caspar wasn't demented, he was acting very much like a man who was. He stood at the observatory door and ran his eyes along the vanishing rails, which far away in a perfect tangent still glinted where they almost came together. A fluttering dress outside on the platform suddenly arrested his gaze, and he stooped toward the window. The face of the woman he could not see, but the moonlight shone full on the features of the man who partly confronted her. It was Caspar, and even as Doubleday looked he saw with horror his friend lean forward and embrace the woman.

"Great Scott!" he said, turning sadly away. "The man's out of his mind. Poor Agnes!"

Just then the door opened, and Caspar came in and said humbly, "Bob, dear chap, won't you come out and say a word to Agnes?"

His Definition.

Willie—Pa, what is a publisher?

Author—My son, a publisher is a squatter on the unearned increment of thought.

A TALE OF THE EAST.

TUAN AND THE EMPRESS HAVE A HEART TO HEART TALK.

And From Their Conversation the Narrator Is Enabled to Cast a Side Light on History That Has as Yet Not Altogether Transpired.

[Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.]

The dowager empress of China ascended her throne with a weary air, like one returning from a club picnic, and striking her hand bell, she said:

"Let Prince Tuan come hither at once."

"Empress, I am here," said the prince as he appeared.

"'Tis well. How goes our affairs?"

"Beautifully, O goddess of the east!"

"What about the negotiations with Russia?"

"They are progressing finely. While the papers wait to be signed we are permitting the Russians to kill off a few thousand subjects as a blind. Out of [illegible] population we won't miss [illegible]."

"True for you, prince. And how do we get along with Germany?"

"Germany demands my head, O empress, and likewise all the cash we can raise in the next 10,000 years, but I am fixing up a surprise party for her. Not only did the German minister commit suicide because he was tired of life and would go hence, but I have discovered that Germany borrowed money of Confucius and still owes it. We shall wiggle out of that business in good shape."

"And what say the French?"

"They are content with their bouillon."

"And the English?"

"I'm not quite so sure of them, O empress; but, as they practically owned the country before the trouble began, they will have to stand by us to get what's owing them. I am using liberal quantities of soft soap and hoping for the best."

"Thou hast done well, prince. How about our native Christians?"

"We are picking them up by dozens still and sending them to their reward, but not making any fuss over it in the newspapers."

"And the missionaries?"

"One gets away occasionally, your majesty, but it is only by accident. I think the number killed this week is about 60, but we are not talking about it. My instructions are to kill them as gently and quietly as possible and do no bragging."

"And the other foreign devils?"

"Well, we can't do much in Peking just now, but in all other localities we are pushing business along. When the [illegible] report comes in, I think you will be perfectly satisfied. We've had rare old times hunting them out, and game is getting scarce."

"And the Boxer movement?" asked the empress in languid tones.

"According to official reports, your majesty, there are no Boxers left in China. Excuse my smile, but you know what an official report is worth. While our friends the Boxers are not throwing up their hats any more, they are doing a big fall trade."

"'Tis well. There is one thing more. Isn't there a country somewhere called America?"

"Indeed there is, your highness."

"And it mixed into this trouble?"

"It did, but as our friend. It wants nothing of us except an apology, and it won't let any other nation get anything if possible to prevent it."

"I see. Make an order that no more American missionaries be slaughtered."

"But they have all been killed already."

"Then make an order that their property be restored."

"But it has been looted and divided up."

"Then see to it that Minister Conger is provided with turnips from my own table."

"But, your majesty, he is no longer [illegible] in need of raw turnips."

"Then send the president one of my photographs, a letter of thanks and an invitation to make our house his home whenever he happens to be in China. That's all, prince, except to admit nothing, deny everything and keep the world on the anxious seat for the next ten years."

M. QUAD.

In the Act.

"My gracious, James, what are you here for?" exclaimed the kindly slum worker on a tour of the station houses.

"Burglary," replied Jimmy Dores coolly.

"Oh, you don't mean it? Well, I am surprised at that!"

"So wuz I, or I wouldn't be here."—Philadelphia Press.

Real Meaning of Ovation.

Little Willie—This paper says that Mr. Hamlet Smithers received an ovation. What does that mean?

Father—The word "ovation," my son, is derived from the Latin "ova," which means an egg. Ovation means a shower of eggs.—Exchange.

For Form's Sake.

Tess—Jack tried to kiss me last night.

Jess—Indeed? Of course you resisted.

Tess—Certainly; every time.—Philadelphia Press.

An Unjust Charge.

"Penelope is so abominably mannish!"

"Mannish! I wish you could see her carve!"—Chicago Record.

FAMOUS BOER LEADER.

An Estimate of General De Wet by One of His Captives.

LENIENT AND FRANK TO PRISONERS

He Is a Man of Powerful Personality and Has Always Tried to Suppress Theft From Prisoners With Almost Severity—Severe With His Men, but Yet Admired.

Of personal acquaintance with the famous Free State guerrilla fighter, Christian De Wet, who has so often succeeded in eluding the British forces in South Africa, I cannot boast, although early in June I found myself his prisoner and as such remained for several weary weeks, writes a correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette. I only saw him once, and that at night, or rather in the darkness of the small hours of a winter morning. It was on the occasion of his attack on a construction train near [illegible], when he cleverly managed to take all his prisoners, numbering some 200, and the whole of his convoy across the line and into the fastness of the [illegible] of his country almost within sight of our advancing troops. It was only a glimpse of him that I obtained, but that glimpse served to imprint upon my mind the picture of a powerful and dominating personality. The Boers had been firing hotly upon the train, and the prisoners had been hurriedly conveyed behind a large kopje in order to be out of the way. There was a good deal of confusion among our guards, who hurried backward and forward, shouting orders to one another, and generally seemed to be in doubt what to do next. Then came along a figure on horseback—through the darkness one could discern that it was a magnificent upstanding horse, very different from the useful but rough looking pony bestridden by the ordinary burgher—galloping along the line, issuing commands as he went and getting immediately obeyed. The confused mass of wagons, prisoners and guards sorted themselves out into some sort of order, the word was given to march, and that quickly, and the curiously assorted column got under way. Chaos had given way before the voice of the master. "You must go quickly," I heard him say as he passed by the prisoners, who, wearied by a 20 mile tramp, were lagging behind, and the electrical energy of the man seemed to infuse itself into us all—captives and bewildered guardians alike.

CHRISTIAN DE WET.

I never came into contact with De Wet again, but during the next few weeks and indeed while I remained a prisoner evidences of his striking personality and the influence which he wielded were constantly brought to my notice. A passionate man this De Wet, though, according to his lights, a just one; no mere Choctaw, as Carlyle might have said, but a man having within him some glimmering of the divine fire and not without his ideals. In all that he has done, in all the wanton damage and petty guerrilla tactics which have become associated with his name, I do not think he has ever been accused of the unsoldierlike crime of cruelty or treachery.

Christian De Wet has certainly tried or did try in the early days before his case was so obviously and hopelessly forlorn, to check those excesses among his men which have been too often tacitly permitted, if not openly encouraged, by other guerrilla leaders in other times. Theft from prisoners he has endeavored to put down with the utmost severity. Thus after the Derbyshire militia had capitulated to him at Rhenoster river on June 7 it came to his ears that an officer had complained that in spite of the general's mandate that private property was to be respected a pair of valuable fieldglasses had been taken from him. To the officer in question comes De Wet, who says that in the confusion attending the capture of so many men it is almost impossible to keep all his troops under control, but "if you can point out the man I will make an example of him. I will blow out his brains with my own hand." And he would have done it too—dared to do it with the certainty that none of his men would have murmured. That is more than would be the case with any of the other Boer generals, whose hold over their subordinates has ever been of the most fragile character. But it has truly been said that De Wet has his men under a sort of charm. They do his bidding whether they will or no. He is severe upon them. If any show signs of lagging or faltering in the face of a heavy fire, sjambok in hand he rounds them off or flogs them back to their places like so many Kaffirs, while for their physical needs he shows little concern.

When food was growing short and the troops were [illegible] of the [illegible] and the [illegible] can't live on [illegible]

The [illegible] happy [illegible] that I [illegible] De Wet [illegible] path of [illegible] hands. It has [illegible] not fed [illegible] is that we had [illegible] of his [illegible] feed. When we were his captives, it was the custom for farmers of the [illegible] to [illegible] their produce for sale. No doubt these good people thought there was a golden opportunity of [illegible] the English for their prices [illegible] at first exceedingly high. But it [illegible] came to De Wet's ears, for an [illegible] issued a mandate to the effect that the prices of the commodities were to be 1 shilling a dozen for eggs, 1 shilling a pound for butter and 1 shilling for a loaf. These prices were to be adhered to, and in the event of attempts being made to [illegible] more the veldt cornet had orders to turn the delinquents out of the laager and not to permit them to come in again.

Unlike most of the Boer generals, De Wet has believed in treating his people with a certain amount of straightforward candor. He has openly said that he is well aware what must be the upshot of the war, but has simply expressed his intention of giving the English as much trouble as possible. At Potchefstroom, shortly before the entry of General Hart's brigade, he addressed a meeting and said that he could not stop the English from coming in, but he and his men would get out on to the veldt again and amid the kopjes play their old game—harassing the invader and waiting for an opportunity when a small party can be attacked with the prospect of success. Here again the man's better qualities came out. They were warring, he said, against the British soldiers and not against the defenseless British inhabitants of the country. Among them he had many of his best friends, and he asked those around him not to molest the British people who had remained in Potchefstroom as neutrals, not to molest them nor to injure or destroy their goods. The appeal did little good, however. The riff-raff of the country, the men of no nationality, who recognize no leaders, were not going to let such an opportunity pass them by. De Wet is credited with having occasionally made some rather caustic remarks at our expense. Thus, anent the corps to which I have the honor to belong: "I don't trouble about the yeomanry. I can always catch them when I want to." This of course was a mere piece of braggadocio (the yeomanry must have given him a rather lively time in June and July), but there was just that grain of truth in it which caused the humor to be rather unpalatable to those whom it concerned.

It is quite a mistake to suppose that De Wet, in his rapid flights and doublings, had taken all his force with him. On the contrary, he has never had the same set of men with him long, barring perhaps a handful of stalwarts who have fought hard from the early days of the war. He has found the pursuers hot on his track, he has broken up his force and fled. Safe away, he has picked up a few men here, a few men there and so got together a considerable party once more, and thus the power of the man's magnetic personality and the glamour which his exploits have shed over his name have enabled him to do again and yet again. But his force is dwindling, and all his tactics can avail him little in the end. A bold and cunning guerrilla leader he has shown himself to be, but what has he accomplished? He has got away thrice out of number very cleverly, has shown himself an adept at getting out of a tight place. And that is really all. He has never shown himself to be a general, for he has never attempted anything in which great generalship could come into play. His line of conduct in these latter days in encouraging his men to a resistance which he knows is futile is criminal. He shows himself here in his true colors as a guerrilla leader pure and simple, albeit as a man he is not without his redeeming qualities. And as such he will probably be given, in days to come, a passing notice by the historian, if indeed his name, like that of many a guerrilla chief who had his little day, be not altogether swallowed up in the mists of oblivion.

Rest House For Farmers.

Senator J. H. Stout has made a proposition to donate to Menomonie, Wis., a fine two story building, 24 by 18 feet, fitted with steam heat, a bathroom, toilet rooms, closets, etc., as a farmers' rest room, providing the city will maintain it, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The proposition has been accepted. The building will be erected next spring. The building will be in charge of a competent person and its use as a lunchroom, bath, toilet and rest room will be free to farmers. Reading matter will be supplied.

His Welcome.

Whenever the emperor of China [illegible] to return to Peking [illegible] the [illegible] will see to it that a [illegible] and the furniture dusted, if he will only notify them of his coming.

WONDERS OF OKLAHOMA

Resources and Fine Prospects of the Great Territory.

NOW ASPIRING TO STATEHOOD.

Its Extraordinary Strides In Population—Splendid Educational Institutions—Its Numerous Churches, Banks and Railways—Has Wonderful Agricultural Possibilities.

The announcement by the United States census bureau of a population of over 400,000 for Oklahoma and of the very remarkable per cent of gain, [illegible], which has never been equaled by any state or territory, seems to have attracted general attention all over the United States, writes the Oklahoma City correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and newspapers almost everywhere which have heretofore hooted at the mere mention of Oklahoma aspiring to statehood are now speaking favorably of the justice of the claim of so great a number of American citizens to self government.

No territory ever had a population anything like that of Oklahoma. Of the 22 states admitted after the original 13 the average population was [illegible], the greatest population of any one being [illegible]. Oklahoma has over five times the average population, her school children number 120,000 and she cast 73,000 votes at the recent election.

Not alone in population has Oklahoma made wonderful and unprecedented strides in ten years. The taxable valuation of the territory this year is $50,000,000, and property is only assessed at about one third its real value and but 27 per cent of the farm land assessed at all, the balance being still in the name of the government. The real wealth of the territory is close to $200,000,000, and most of this wealth has been created here out of the wonderful resources of the territory, for the great majority of the people came here poor, and capital has not come in any great amounts from the outside except in exchange for the products of the territory.

On one day in the month of October this year the receipts of the Oklahoma school land department amounted to over $10,000 from rentals of lands and the total receipts for the year ending Nov. 20 have been $220,877.61. The receipts during the ten years have aggregated the remarkable sum of $1,002,[illegible], of which $607,478.72 has been collected under the present territorial [illegible]. This money has all been used to aid in carrying on the common schools and colleges of the territory except $120,000, which the treasurer of the territory holds as a public building fund. The school lands of the territory at the present time are valued at $7,476,000, and when the Kiowa and Comanche reservation is opened to settlement next year there will be added to these lands other lands valued at $1,[illegible].

Oklahoma has at this time 120,000 school children, who attend school in 1,800 schoolhouses in that many city or country districts, and over 2,000 students attending the five higher institutions of learning erected and conducted by the territory. There are in addition a number of private and sectarian schools and colleges and nearly a score of Indian schools carried on by the government to educate the Indian youth.

The territorial higher institutions of learning are the Territorial university, located at Norman; the Territorial Normal school, located at Edmond; the Northwestern Normal school, located at Alva; the Agricultural and Mechanical college, located at Stillwater, and the Colored Agricultural and Normal university, located at Langston. The attendance upon these institutions at the present time is in excess of 2,000 students. The university at Norman is a fine structure, which cost nearly $50,000 to complete. The Territorial Normal school at Edmond occupies a fine stone building which cost between $40,000 and $50,000. The Northwestern Normal at Alva is one of the finest educational structures to be found anywhere in the west, the building having cost $80,000 and the equipment $20,000 more. The Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater occupies three large brick and stone structures, the library building having been completed recently at a cost of nearly $30,000. This institution has an equipment of apparatus, machinery, etc., valued at nearly $50,000. The Colored Agricultural and Normal university has been established but two years and now occupies three large buildings and contains the complete equipment for general and technical instruction to the colored youth of the territory. All of these institutions are open free to students from any part of Oklahoma or the Indian Territory.

There are in the territory 950 church organizations, with a membership of 75,000. There are nearly 1,100 Sunday schools and 6,000 officers and teachers and 55,000 scholars. There are 85 territorial banks and 18 national banks in operation in Oklahoma at this time. The resources of the territorial banks aggregate about $6,000,000, almost half of which represents cash on hand. The deposits of the territorial banks at this time are nearly $4,000,000. The national banks have resources aggregating $4,000,000 and over $2,000,000 deposits. The territory has over 1,000 miles of railway, 250 miles having been built during the current year. Every county in the territory but two is reached by railway.

The great prosperity of Oklahoma is due almost entirely to her rich and varied agricultural resources. In no other part of the Union can wheat, corn, cotton, the three great staples, with a large variety of byproducts, be grown and successfully [illegible] upon the same farm. The Oklahoma farmer has a greater range of products to choose from than the farmer in any other section of the nation. Besides the three staples above mentioned Kafir corn, [illegible] beans, peanuts, broom corn, alfalfa, as well as [illegible] varieties of fruits, [illegible] and [illegible] stock, can be successfully produced on almost any Oklahoma farm.

The products of the territory during the past year are estimated to have aggregated about $75,000,000 in value, including 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000,000 bushels of corn, 125,000 bales of cotton, 300 cars of watermelons, 50,000 bushels of peanuts, [illegible] bushels of castor beans, 15,000 bushels of peaches, 200,000 bushels of apples, 25,000 bushels of [illegible], 15,000 bushels of strawberries, 27,000 bushels of plums, in addition to the products of range and factory.

There are in the territory about 200 manufacturing establishments employing 2,500 hands, [illegible] flouring mills, with an aggregate daily capacity of 5,225 barrels; 107 grain elevators, with a capacity of [illegible] bushels, and 120 wholesale houses, employing about 1,000 hands.

Oklahoma's horticultural possibilities are second only to her agricultural. Although the first fruit trees were planted in the territory but ten years ago, peaches, apples, plums, strawberries and blackberries, as well as cantaloupes and watermelons are being shipped to the markets of the nation. The total number of fruit trees planted in the territory will aggregate several million, and within a very few years Oklahoma will be known as one of the leading fruit sections of the country.

The commerce of the territory extends not only to the other states of the nation, but to many foreign countries. Shipments of cotton have been made directly from Oklahoma to Japan, Liverpool and Bremen and other foreign ports during the past year. Oklahoma's cedar is shipped to Germany for the manufacture of lead pencils. Her creameries ship butter to South America and Mexico. Wheat and corn go by way of Galveston to various European ports, and the shipments of flour to foreign countries are quite numerous.

The mineral resources of the territory have as yet been developed to a very small extent. Copper is being mined in paying quantities in the western part of Beaver county. There are several paying oil wells in the Osage reservation. Natural gas has been struck in considerable paying quantities in that section as well as near Granite, Greer county. Some coal is being mined in Pawnee county and the Osage reservation, and there are numerous coal beds at other points in the territory.

One thing which Oklahoma has not succeeded in [illegible] is a large territorial debt. [illegible] will enter the Union with a smaller debt than any other state or territory [illegible]. The [illegible] debt of the territory is but [illegible] which [illegible] ten years' existence of the territory, largely to the failure to collect the full amount of taxes [illegible] each year. There are published in the territory at this time 165 newspapers and other publications, a greater ratio of publications to the population than in four-fifths of the states.

All these facts and figures together make an unanswerable argument in favor of the admission of Oklahoma to the union of states at once, and can any reasonable man deny the right of the people of the territory to the full privileges of American citizenship?

Can it be maintained for an instant that a people who have accomplished all this in ten years, a people who have builded a commonwealth, with schoolhouses and colleges and universities, but no penitentiary or poorhouse; who have created wealth and comfort out of the unbroken and virgin prairie in a single decade, builded homes and surrounded themselves with the comforts of life, whose every effort has been for the establishment of institutions of learning and advancement and the maintenance of the principles of liberty and right, can it be that such a people are not fitted for self government and a participation in the government of the nation?

And if Oklahoma alone be so well fitted for statehood what can be said for the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state more than that along every line advanced in favor of Oklahoma the argument becomes doubly strong? With the two together you have double the population and wealth and area and resources and possibilities. While the advancement of the Indian Territory has not been so marked along certain lines as Oklahoma, the people there laboring under greater disadvantages, have accomplished as great things, are as energetic and enterprising and intelligent, as thoroughly American and as anxious to participate in all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The two territories combined will make a state destined to be the equal of any and even now equal to a number of the states in every way and superior to some. Why should they not be admitted? Why should there not be added upon the azure of the nation's banner a star that will never tarnish or grow dim?

Projection Observed on Mars.

Mr. Percival Lowell, according to the New York Sun, has forwarded to Harvard college observatory at Cambridge a dispatch from Flagstaff, A. T., saying that on the night of Dec. 7 a projection was seen on the planet Mars at the north edge of Icarium Mare which lasted 70 minutes.

ARMY RATION IN TROPICS

Report of the Board Submitted to the Secretary of War.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED.

Reduction of the Fresh Meat Ration Opposed by the Board—Oatmeal Substituted For Dried Peas, Amount of Sugar Increased and Amount of Fruit Reduced.

The secretary of war will, ere long, announce his decision regarding proposed changes in the tropical ration for the use of American troops, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun. The question of an emergency ration was submitted by the board appointed for its consideration, but it is an open secret that the board favors the emergency ration proposed by its director. This ration differs very much from the former regulations of the war department. It is much cheaper, but it is [illegible] of the emergency ration. It is expected to make up this defect [illegible] giving the soldier chocolate instead of tea to drink. The experience [illegible] the troops during recent [illegible] however that [illegible] is better than [illegible] and the board has now determined to substitute tea and improve upon [illegible] so as to increase its [illegible].

The question of the tropical fresh meat ration has been considered by the same board, and its conclusions, together with the recommendations of Commissary General Weston, were sent [illegible] to the secretary of war for [illegible]. Referring to a recommendation made by a board in the Philippines that the fresh meat ration be reduced in quantity, the board says:

"The recommendation that the fresh meat ration be reduced in quantity was so opposed to all the teachings of experience, both in our own country and in Cuba and Porto Rico, that the board was unable to accept this recommendation as conclusive without further investigation. Two members of the board have served in Cuba and the third in Porto Rico, and their personal experience has been that as much fresh meat was desired and eaten as in the United States and with no deleterious effect on the health of the men. The people of those countries are also large meat eaters, when they are able to secure it, and the meat eaters are invariably stronger and healthier looking than the poorer classes, who from necessity are mainly vegetarians. The board also interviewed a number of officers and other persons who had been in the Philippines and, taking all sources of information [illegible], is of the opinion that it would be a mistake to make any further reduction in the meat ration.

"Any ration adopted must contain a meat, a bread, a vegetable, a seasoning and coffee, sugar and fruit component, and when a careful comparison is made between the articles now existing in these components and all those suitable for the purpose, it will readily be seen that no important additions can be made to the list and that, in fact, the articles comprising the ration must be about the same in all climates. The problem is really to find such a ration as will by substitutions among its various ingredients be suitable for all climates. Such a ration should possess the following qualifications:

"It should be nutritious, sufficient in quantity, easy of transportation and should consist of as few different articles as possible. It should be proof against climatic changes and susceptible at all times to the greatest flexibility and elasticity, suitable to either the tropics or the polar circle and capable of affording such changes in diet as will be best calculated to preserve the health of the soldier under the conditions surrounding him. In cold countries nitrogenous food and that calculated to produce bodily heat are necessary, but in warm climates such foods may not be needed, and the ration should accommodate itself to the needs of the soldier everywhere. In the north it should supply him with an abundance of the heat producing elements needed, while in the tropics it should supply him with a diet suited to his environment, and when he is called on for any extra exertion it should readily adapt itself to the increased demands of the system.

"The bread ration has been simplified by eliminating cornmeal and providing that it shall consist of one pound of hard bread or 18 ounces of flour, with the necessary leavening component. The only change made in the vegetable component is the striking out of dried peas and the substitution therefor of oatmeal, to be issued at the same rate as rice. Peas have not proved a satisfactory component of the ration. Oatmeal is a favorite article of food with the soldier, both in temperate and tropical climates, and large quantities are purchased and paid for out of the company funds and used throughout the service, while in the Philippines it has been made a part of the regular ration, with very satisfactory results. Ground coffee has been added as an alternative component. The necessity for such an issue will seldom occur, but there have been instances when an issue of this kind would have been very useful. This ground coffee should always be packed in airtight cans.

"In the proposed ration an increased amount of sugar is supplied without increasing the total cost of the ration by reducing the fruit ration from [illegible] pounds per 100 rations to [illegible] pounds and increasing the sugar ration from 15 pounds per 100 rations to 20 pounds. The 16 pounds of dried fruit and 5 pounds extra of sugar, taken together, constitute a more desirable issue than [illegible] pounds of fruit alone."

General Weston says of the report:

"I see no reason why the amount of canned fresh salmon should be increased from 14 to 18 ounces and therefore [illegible] that it be issued as at present authorized by the president—that is, one pound per ration. It is [illegible] soft bread at [illegible] 18 ounces [illegible]. It is possible for the departments to [illegible] soft bread under contract, and [illegible] bread is particularly [illegible] be formed so that they [illegible] to such, as when the soldiers [illegible] from the field [illegible] all classes, it frequently [illegible] that the argument [illegible] letters.

"A large portion of the people coming from the southern states [illegible] and [illegible] particularly [illegible] article of food [illegible] of the ration.

"I agree thoroughly with the board in excluding peas as one of the vegetable components of the ration and substituting therefor oatmeal at the same rate. The coffee, sugar and fruit component of the ration as established by the board meets with my approval."

MARCONI'S GREAT TASK.

He Seeks to Communicate Across the Atlantic Without Wires.

In his Dorsetshire laboratory, week in and week out, works Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy. He [illegible] visits London to attend meetings of the board of directors, and, thrice happy, he is spared the reading of all save the most pressing business letters. His discovery has been patented in every civilized country, yet Marconi is aware that competitors are running him hard in the race for improvements, and consequently he is never content with what has already been done.

"We have proved the efficiency of Marconi's invention for a distance of 85 miles," said Major Flood Page, the secretary of the Marconi company, "and I wish you could tell us how to cross the Atlantic."

It is the solution of this distance difficulty which is now taxing the inventive brain of the tireless Marconi, says the London Express. The curvature of the earth over so many miles of sea causes the trouble. To speak to Ostend, over 80 miles of water, necessitates the erection of a mast of communication [illegible] feet high, which is at the rate of a foot of mast per mile of distance. By this calculation wireless telegraphy between Southampton and New York would require on either side a mast measuring about 3,000 feet in height, nearly as high as Snowdon and 18 times the height of the Nelson column. But Marconi is sanguine of his ability to solve the [illegible] problem, though it will of course take some high thinking and deep reflection.

China's Expected Disaster This Year.

Though professing to know nothing beyond the doctrine of chance, the Chinaman is really an extravagant in the supernatural, writes Sir Robert Hart in The Cosmopolitan. Times and seasons, too, have their meanings for him. In 1898 the eclipse of the sun on the Chinese New Year's day foreboded calamity, especially to the capital, and in September that year the empress dowager usurped the government. Then, as chance would have it, this year, 1900, is one in which the intercalary month for the Chinese year is the eighth, and an eighth intercalary month always means misfortune. When such a month last occurred, that year the Emperor T'ung Chih died, and accordingly the popular mind was on the outlook for catastrophe in 1900, and perhaps the people were morbidly waiting to assist folklore to fulfill its own prophecy.

The Passing Century.

From eternity with [illegible]
  Came he to the sons of [illegible]
Now to God his steps [illegible]
  To eternity again.

Nineteen Christian centuries [illegible]
  Time [illegible] and the last
[illegible]
  [illegible] the [illegible] past.

[illegible]
  [illegible]
[illegible]
  At stern [illegible]

[illegible]
  [illegible]
[illegible] to greet him,
  Envoys of the elder years.

[illegible] is flinging
  Myriad trophies at his feet;
Learning, science, art, are bringing
  Gifts [illegible] for the victor meet.

O'er them all one laurel noted
  High above his brow is set,
To his loftiest fame devoted
  This unrivaled coronet.

Raise the shout and fill the flagon
  [illegible] of manly prime
When he met and slew the dragon,
  Crushing forever slavery's crime.

Yet no idle exultation
  [illegible] pride his bosom swell,
Nor may strains of self laudation
  Trumpet [illegible] his triumphs tell.

But in counsel at [illegible]
  See the aged century wait,
Hand outstretched in benediction
  Toward the knocker at the gate.

One shall to the twentieth
  Thee, the latest child of time;
Sacred task to thee [illegible]
  That shall make thine age sublime.

Nigh two thousand years have vanished
  Since the [illegible] Christmas morn,
Yet [illegible] not been banished;
  Peace on earth is still unborn.

Thee [illegible]
  [illegible]
[illegible] the prophet's vision
  Of the promised age of peace.

—Mary Hall Leonard in National Magazine For December.

PLUNDERING IN CHINA.

Dr. Martin Tells How Missionaries Figured In It.

SAYS THEY TOOK NO GUILTY PART.

He Was In Peking During and After the Siege and Describes the Circumstances Under Which Much of the Property of the Fugitive Chinese Was Appropriated.

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who was in Peking during and for some weeks after the siege, spoke as follows recently, says the New York Sun, regarding charges that have come from China relating to missionaries of having taken part in the looting there:

"In the public mind looting seems to be the synonym of stealing, and [illegible] it is, and even worse, when [illegible] by violence, but when [illegible] has been taken by force of arms [illegible] the population have fled [illegible] the goods in their houses [illegible] the first comer, it [illegible] plunder.

"In the case of Peking [illegible] half the dwellings were [illegible]. Goods of all descriptions were [illegible] over the floors of forsaken [illegible]. For at least a fortnight after the arrival of the army of rescue [illegible] were, with the seeming [illegible] their leaders, allowed to run [illegible] appropriating whatever they [illegible] carry away.

"Many of them disdained [illegible] less valuable than nuggets of [illegible]. Under these circumstances [illegible] not be strange if some native Christians and some missionaries did [illegible] by their opportunities. I may as well begin with the confession that I myself perpetrated a very flagrant instance of looting. I happened to know of a grain shop, just opposite the new [illegible], which had been abandoned, and I proposed to two missionaries to accompany me, with a view to securing the grain that was left behind.

"We carried away no less than [illegible] bushels of wheat, which we stored up to supply the wants of our poor Christians in the coming winter. There was not even a dog on the ground to protect the property, and when I called aloud to the owner to come and receive payment for his goods, echo was the only answer. I left word with the missionaries that should the owner ever come forward with his claim I would pay for them.

"Now, to my certain knowledge the looting charged on many missionaries is not a crime of deeper dye than that of which I confess myself to be guilty. Some of them, with the consent of our authorities, took possession of abandoned houses, where [illegible] shelter for their unhappy converts, whose dwellings had been reduced to ashes. Some of them collected quantities of furs and silks and sold them at auction in order to provide a fund for maintaining destitute Christians.

"Unhesitatingly do I say that any missionary convicted of enriching himself from the spoils of the defeated enemy would be a fit subject for investigation and reprimand. As for a native Christian who might appropriate such goods left without an owner the case would be entirely different. He violates no law and ought therefore to suffer no penalty. Should he carry away such articles from an inhabited house his act takes on a new complexion and becomes robbery. [illegible] that he deserves punishment [illegible] to confess the truth, many soldiers of all nationalities in the army of rescue were guilty of that very act.

"Those of whose violence I heard most complaints before leaving Peking were the disciplined Chinese under British leadership, and next after them in the black list come the [illegible] Russians and French. I myself detected one American soldier in attempting to loot a house which he supposed to be occupied only by Chinese, but where some American missionaries had found refuge.

"Now, suppose among many thousands of converts some few have been able to profit by the vast quantities of abandoned goods exposed before their eyes. Suppose even that two or three have been tempted, partly by revenge for the destruction of their own property, to seize that of their enemies. Is it just that on account of these exceptional cases the far greater multitude who have been left without house or home or means of livelihood should be refused compensation for their losses?

"One morning at the beginning of the siege I saw a forlorn party of native Christians pass the gate of the United States legation en route for a place of asylum which had been secured for them. They had been literally raked up out of the ashes of their burned dwellings, and one of their number, trudging along painfully on foot, like her poorest sisters, was an aged woman whose son two years ago was minister plenipotentiary in France, H. E. Ching Chang, for ten years one of my own students. Her house had been burned and many of her family killed. Her ancestors and all of her relatives had been Christians for seven generations.

"Now, is it reasonable that this lady should be refused indemnity for her losses even if it should be found that some native Christians have taken care to indemnify themselves? Any diplomacy worthy of the name ought to provide for due investigation prior to the award of indemnity. Claims ought in all cases to be duly attested. Christian communities should be again placed in possession of their paternal [illegible]. They should be provided with the means wherewith to rebuild their ruined houses. Otherwise, any so called settlement that may be arrived at will prove to be a farce and a delusion."

Farcical Punishment For Murder

Honor and Luxury For an Aristocratic German Prisoner.

Not even the great weight and strictness of military routine in this country [illegible] sufficient to suppress a thrill of indignation and protest at the mock [illegible] imposed here upon an aristocratic military murderer. Prince Prosper Arenberg is the name of the [illegible]. His crime, writes A. T. Wilde from Berlin to the Philadelphia Times, is perhaps the most odious and cowardly in the history of German military life, punctuated as the latter is by [illegible] abuse on the part of officers.

STARTING FOR PRISON IN A PRIVATE TRAIN.

Prince Prosper Arenberg is a member of the famous house of Ligne, known in German annals since 1442, the family being really of French—as French might then be reckoned—extraction. He is, moreover, a brother of the present Duke of Arenberg, and between him and the dukedom only the life of his brother's infant son intervenes. He is now 25 years old and has held the rank of lieutenant on the staff of the German imperial force in western Africa. His sentence is for 15 years' imprisonment.

Of itself the sentence of an aristocrat like Arenberg for the murder of a plebeian would be an extraordinary event, made more extraordinary, as those having experience in Germany would testify, by the fact that the accused is an army officer. The circumstance which led to Arenberg's conviction was the fact of the murder itself, which was aggravated by a fiendish malice simply unparalleled.

While serving in South Africa Arenberg stabbed a half breed with his sword, then fired three bullets into his body and finished by pushing his riding stick into the gaping wounds while yet the unfortunate victim was alive.

Now, sentenced to 15 years' hard labor, he is taken to the military fortress at Hamburg in a special train, orders are given that he may select the hard labor he will do, and he is to be permitted to furnish his own apartments and have his meals sent to him by a fashionable caterer. He is, moreover, to be addressed as "your highness" and to be exempt from prison routine.

So much for the sentence. As to the effects of the crime upon the attempts of Germany to colonize in Africa more may be said. There is at all times an effective censorate in force in Germany which makes criticism of the government, more particularly of the military authorities, a practical impossibility. It is only by such incidents as the Arenberg trial and conviction that an occasional gleam of light is let in on the situation of German colonies—a gleam that invariably reveals a scene of barbarism and brutality in which German army officers are the chief offenders.

In German Africa, the colonization of which has been a slow, tedious and unsuccessful process, conditions are perhaps worse than in any other part of the world. The natives, a primitive, innocent and helpless race, are practically unable to adapt themselves to the German officialdom, with its minute inspection of private matters and its control and interference in all personal transactions. The officers sent out are of the type usual in German barrack towns—young, pompous, loud and swaggering. They lord it over Germans and natives alike in a manner which would be laughable were it not tragic. Taxes upon articles of every nature, from tin cups to shirts, from [illegible] hats, as the saying goes there, are being continually devised. Ignorant natives are being constantly haled before inflated petty officers, fined, beaten, imprisoned, made to sign blank forms of which they cannot even imagine the purpose and generally maltreated.

Far beyond all others in the license provided by distance and immunity from observation are the military officers. Those who know them in Germany, where their swagger and strut are accepted as a matter of course and civilians are forced to submit to their overbearing manners, would be surprised to see them abroad. There no opera bouffe monarch could exceed them in imposing arbitrary, humiliating and unjust punishments. No appeal is possible, and none would be noted if it were possible to make it.

Germany, thus forced into silence, is nevertheless wrought up over the Arenberg affair, and neither newspapers nor people are silent concerning the sentence, which is generally pronounced absurd. Not that protest will avail, for the German emperor is indifferent to public criticism, which, in fact, he regards as impertinence and often rebukes by honoring the very persons whom the nation detests. Yet there are times, especially when he is seeking funds from the reichstag, when he is forced to show some complaisance, although it is thoroughly distasteful to him even then.

It is not long since that a German army officer deliberately murdered a private soldier and escaped with a very trifling punishment. This was in Germany, and little could be said. But German colonial schemes, and particularly their expense, are matters of debate in the legislative chambers, and such incidents as that of which Prince Arenberg was convicted tend to lessen the profit and increase the expense. Nor are they likely to diminish the brutality of German officials abroad in the colonies, under whom Germans once accustomed to living under American or English rule find life absolutely intolerable.

In fact, the Arenberg trial is quite likely to be used as a lever by the Socialist party to direct public attention to the German colonial balance sheet, on which the balance is invariably and consistently on the wrong side. Even Samoa, which is Germany's prize colony, suffers, the contrast between the freedom enjoyed by the residents on the adjoining islands under American and British control being too much even for the most conservative and patriotic German. In Africa conditions almost similar prevail, for alongside of every German colony, with its red tape and martinet routine, is an English colony conducted upon absolutely the reverse principle. The colonization bill of costs grows constantly larger and faster than the revenue, and such deficits are distasteful to the German taxpayer, who finds his burden growing constantly heavier.

It was after his conviction and when the sentence of the court martial had been approved by the kaiser that the most urgent efforts in behalf of mitigation of his punishment began. Like himself, the other members of his family could not bring themselves to believe that his misconduct would be seriously judged. When they realized their error, every influence of rank, station, influence and family connection was put at work to avert the consequences, and the result is now before the world.

In Germany, Russia and France the family relations of the Arenbergs are among the haughtiest. A brother-in-law is prince hereditary of Croy; in Russia they have near relatives in the Lobkovitz family, in France in that of De Talleyrand Perigord. All that these combined family ties could do was done, and the modification of the prince's punishment thus brought about has stirred even passive Germany to the depths.

PRISON LUXURY

Origin of a Superstition.

In a magazine article upon sanity and how we may preserve it we find the following:

"No one should compose or study for more than two hours continuously without a change of position. The monks of the middle ages understood this, and among the rules for their vigils and studies was one which required them to rise every hour and twirl a chair two or three times."

If this isn't the origin of the superstition among card players that rising from the table every now and then and walking three times around your chair will change your luck, what is it?—New York Sun.

Story of the Man In the Buffalo Hide.

How Chinese Authorities Tortured a Leader of the Taiping Rebellion.

Mr. J. Malcolm Graham gives the details of a case of Chinese torture of which vague reports have for some time been current. The crime is a thousand times more atrocious than the life torture of "The Man In the Iron Mask" and is commonly referred to as the story of the man in the buffalo hide.

THE MAN IN THE BUFFALO HIDE

The circumstances occurred shortly after the Taiping rebellion had been stamped out by General Gordon.

Captain Chester, the skipper of a whaleship, is responsible for the facts, and no one doubts the absolute truth of the captain's statements.

Captain Chester was working directly under the viceroy's orders.

The captain's orders were to proceed under instructions from a high mandarin to an unknown destination. They learned subsequently that the mandarin, who was accompanied by 30 desperate looking characters, armed to the teeth, was going to fetch a noted Taiping leader. The man's whereabouts was betrayed to Li Hung Chang. It was on the island of Formosa.

It took the mandarin but a very short time to unearth his quarry, he and his cutthroats proceeding to the island in a rowboat, with which they returned in due course, bringing their prisoner.

The prisoner was bound up in a peculiar fashion, for he had managed to dispose of three of the braves who went to capture him and to incapacitate a few others.

Mandarin Kwang, who had charge of the expedition, treated his guest with a vicious oiliness which only the oriental can properly carry out.

He suggested that a man of the prisoner's rank must not be allowed to suffer hunger, but should be furnished with the choicest food.

Captain Chester was pleased to hear the mandarin thus express himself and readily responded to his request to liberate the prisoner.

Two of the braves at a given order lifted the prisoner to his feet, which a third had freed from a thong of hide, bound so tightly around them that it had literally cut into the flesh. His hands were tied in a similar manner, and around his neck an iron collar was padlocked with an iron chain about six feet in length, secured at one end to a band around the waist of one of the braves.

When the prisoner stood erect, Captain Chester observed that he was a man of herculean proportions, over 6 feet 4 inches in height.

The mandarin drew back and proffered an ironic salute.

The deep, dark blue eyes of the prisoner lit up instantly, and a smile would have passed the tortured, distorted lips but for the restraining influence of the gag.

In an instant the prisoner was hurried along the deck into the cabin. Here upon a table was spread as liberal a feast as could be supplied by the steamer's larder.

To this table the prisoner was led when his gag had been removed. Seated at the right hand of the mandarin, but beyond reach of the food, the prisoner was compelled to watch his companion stow away the viands without getting any chance to touch them. He was tortured by pangs of hunger and thirst at the time, for he had been two days a prisoner without a chance to taste food.

Later on when port was reached again he was taken ashore. Meanwhile he had suffered the tortures of hunger, thirst and intolerable heat.

Captain Chester had discovered that the victim was a brother of the Wangs, or Seven Heavenly Kings, who had been a leader of the Taiping forces.

Captain Chester took a personal interest in the fate of Wang and requested permission of Mandarin Kwang to be permitted to see what became of him.

Accordingly the mandarin one day sent a messenger on board the steamer with a message asking the captain to "follow the bearer, who will guide you to the prisoner in whom you have taken such a benevolent interest."

Upon reaching shore Captain Chester was conducted through a narrow door which was set in a very high wall of great thickness. It opened into a garden of the greatest magnificence and beauty. Through it were scattered temples and other majestic buildings of the most elaborate and artistic design.

Captain Chester was motioned to follow his guide along a winding path which led through flowery terraces, fountains, shrubs and flowering trees. No sound was discernible but the twittering of song birds. Presently they emerged upon a lovely greensward, where a fountain played, throwing its cooling spray high into the air.

Beside the fountain were a number of braves forming a circle. As the captain approached them they brought their rifles to salute, and then [illegible] guard stepped out of the circle.

Within the circle of braves sat Mandarin Kwang. He rose and greeted Captain Chester politely.

"I promised you," said he, "that you should again see the criminal whom your vessel brought hither."

The guide touched Captain Chester on the arm.

"Look," he said in a low whisper.

There lay upon a wavering line of spray from the fountain, cleverly diverted so that it should fall just short of it, a strange bundle tied up in a buffalo hide. A black swarm of flies buzzed and hummed over and around it.

It was the purple, distorted face of a living man. No human eyes ever looked upon such a specimen before. The eyelids had been slashed off, and two awful, bloody, glaring things of horror appealed mutely to heaven for mercy.

When the steamboat returned to Peking with Wang on board, a buffalo, prepared ready for slaughter, was immediately killed. Its hide was to be the death wrap for the prisoner, who was immediately stripped and sewed up tightly in the hide, which was flayed before it was cold.

With only his head protruding the prisoner was carried to a heated room, so that the hide might contract quickly. He was carried thence to the fountain, where his eyelids were cut off, and he was placed upon the ground, with his mouth just within a few inches of a spray from the fountain.

Mandarin Kwang was honored with the post of watching his hated enemy slowly expire from the torments heaped upon him.

GIRL HORSE THIEF.

Lurid Fiction Landed Lena Oustott In a Missouri Jail.

Lena Oustott, the "girl horse thief of the Ozarks," is the heroine of the Jasper county jail at Carthage, Mo. Lena is only 18 years old and is the victim of the dime novel habit. She is the daughter of a farmer. Her friends were boys, and she absorbed their tastes for dark red literature.

As a result of this, some time ago the girl was missed from home at night. Again and again she went and refused to explain.

One night a horse and buggy were stolen from a shed of the First Baptist church in Carthage. The owner was a farmer named Walton, and he reported the loss to the police. Then he started to walk home in the dark. Just outside of town a woman driving a one horse buggy overtook him and invited him to ride. Several horses were tied to the hind axle of the buggy. When the farmer sat down in the vehicle, he was surprised to recognize his own rig.

"Why," he exclaimed, "this is my buggy!"

At the words Lena jumped from the vehicle, scaled a rail fence and was gone. The next day she was arrested at a neighboring farmhouse, where she had taken refuge. Now just what to do with the girl is a question troubling the authorities of Jasper county.

LENA OUSTOTT STEALING HORSES.

INDIANS FORCED BY STARVATION TO EAT GRASS

HORRORS OF DROUGHT IN THE ANCIENT PUEBLO CITIES.

On the face of the earth in parts of Arizona and New Mexico down where the Pueblos once were kings and the white invaders could grow rich today by herding their cattle into the luxuriant vegetation there is naught today but dried stalks, withered trees, a very few sacks of grain held at [illegible] long prices against the winter, thirsty, hungry animals, dry wells and the sun baked wreck of a thousand farms littering the track of an earth cracking drought.

FORCED BY DROUGHT TO EAT GRASS.

In the old waterways, dry the year for the first time in [illegible], a few roots and seeds that lie below the surface, sufficient moisture to raise them above ground, that the starving men who once drove their cattle there to drink may now come themselves to eat, driving the cattle away this time lest the beasts devour the grass which their human masters need to sustain their own lives.

The track of the drought runs from the vicinity of Prescott, central Arizona, to that of Isleta, almost central New Mexico, a matter of 300 miles from west to east, says the San Francisco Examiner. This crosses the immense plains of the Zuni country and the hitherto favored domain of the great Pueblos. It is here, here in the erstwhile generous cities of the noblest red men of them all, that creatures in human form are reduced to the straits of groveling on all fours for the meager grass along the emptied waterways.

Far out on the eastern edge of Arizona and across the line into New Mexico, where formerly the traveler's eye was banqueted with acres of vegetable profusion, the most fascinating people still surviving the continent's storied past, like overreaches from a former world, are battling hand to hand with the dragon that has always been the tribal fear in Pueblo folklore.

The Indian [illegible] the Zuni country, if they have the [illegible] of the Pueblos, work from early spring to late autumn, growing and harvesting, that they may sit in their little houses beside the fire of their fogons and bar the wolf from the door with the summer crops when the earth wraps up in winter and hunger stalks forth to devour the unprepared.

Hunger is upon these strange cities today—now, before the snow has come—while all legends say that by rights distant February is the hunger month.

High in the white walled towns of Zuni, in western New Mexico—Zuni, the ancient Cibola, the famed Seven Cities of early Spanish-American history—there is no corn, nor wheat, nor even chili, this fearful year.

It is the Pueblo's life battle, fought there with his thimble of spring water. This year the sun beat down his crops before his eyes, even as he fought with his little pot. Already he is seeking roots and grass.

The other day a gaunt messenger arrived in Isleta, the richest and most fortunate of the pueblo towns. He had come the far journey from Zuni in search of wheat—a messenger of starvation and interesting even beyond his errand.

"El cautivo," the old men said as they recognized him, a Mexican captive of the Zunis, taken long ago when a child during some forgotten trouble between the races. He threw himself from his jaded horse and fell upon the food offered by his hosts like the starved animal that he was. When he was gorged, he would talk nothing but "trigo"—wheat.

"I want wheat, not money—wheat, much wheat, more wheat," and he fell feverishly to trading the mantas and pottery that loaded his little bunch of horses. Afterward he told the story of Zuni, with the people on all fours during [illegible] like beasts and the [illegible] at dry breasts.

Others have since come the long trail seeking food. Wheat and corn are scarce enough even here by the river, but in these days a Zuni will give a manta, or woman's woven garment, for 60 pounds of wheat. Ordinarily a manta is worth $10 in Zuni or Moqui and $12 down among the river pueblos. Twelve dollars' [illegible] makes [illegible] a bargain [illegible], even when the [illegible].

It is the same in the terraced towers of Moqui, up on their mesas in the midst of the Tusayan wilderness. Here the folk have a tiny rivulet that they cherish with pathetic care. They coax and tease and tease it down the rows of corn that the fiend may not seize them when he comes, but the tiny stream is almost out of sight, and hunger has climbed the mesas.

Even here in the widespread pueblo by the Rio Grande the old men shake their heads and say that they will just make the winter through, but no more, and pray the good God send an early spring.

Year by year for many, many summers, Isleta and [illegible], too, these western lands have been growing always drier. The [illegible] wanders sadly from his home by the river each day of the long summer [illegible] without a single cloud, and in the evening the old man will tell you: "Senor, the Father God has surely forgotten us. It was never so before. Even the winters bring little snow. Look you how the starved people fall in upon us from the desert places demanding food. It is not 15 years ago since a white settlement moved upon us from near Laguna and demanded land that they might raise corn to feed their hungering stomachs. Already the demon almost had them, senor, and we gave them land because they were starving. But now the Father forgets to fill the head waters of our river, and soon we will have to hide our corn for our stomachs, and not sell one pound for a centavo, no, not for ten mantas."

BELLE AND TRAMP.

Strange Whim of an Accomplished Pennsylvania Girl.

Susan Shelly is the daughter of a well to do farmer of Yell Springs, Pa. Her home is a comfortable one, and while in it the girl seemed happy and contented enough, though she often expressed a desire to travel and see the world. Now she has taken to male attire and is tramping somewhere in the west, just where her family does not know, though her father would give a great deal to find out.

Several weeks ago Mr. Shelly received a letter from his daughter postmarked at a western city telling him something of her experiences as a tramp and assuring him that she had done nothing since she left home that would cause the family to be ashamed of her. Mr. Shelly entertained the hope that his daughter would return on Thanksgiving day. Consequently no pains were spared to make the dinner the best and the house as attractive as possible. But the turkey grew cold while the family waited, and the wanderer returned not.

BELLE AND TRAMP COMPARED

What makes Miss Shelly's absence the more remarkable is that she is an accomplished young woman, an exceptionally good musician and highly educated. Her father says that if his daughter is determined to travel he would willingly furnish her with money rather than have her going over the country in a garb unsuited to a woman and beating her way on freight cars and sleeping in barns and haystacks, as the girl must be doing at present.

He's Up Against It.

Her Elderly Spouse—Harriet, that pesky dog of yours has given me fleas.

"Dear me, Harry, how you do grumble! You ought to be glad they are on you instead of on poor little Binkie!"—Life.

His Family.

Morgan—They say he came from a very wealthy family.

Wright—He? Huh, they drove him out!—Brooklyn Life.

$500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by

[illegible] N. Main St

UNEXPECTED GAME.

But Not as Enjoyable as One Would Have Liked.

They were talking about hunting in the [illegible], and one man who had been listening thoughtfully said:

"I killed a bear once."

"You?" There was a chorus of incredulity.

"Yes. It happened when I was younger than I am now. I was living in a little town not a hundred miles from Chicago and was accustomed to take early morning rides through the only piece of woods on the prairie, a grove of respectable size, but to me then a veritable forest.

"One morning I had a surprise. My horse began to snort and rear, and as I approached the track of the only railroad to the town I saw the cause of the disturbance. A bear was browsing along the tracks on the edge of the woods, a live bear, and as it saw me it stood up on its hind legs, frightening my horse into fits. As I had no weapon of any kind, I decided quickly to go home and get a gun.

"Now, I did not believe that the bear would sit down and wait to be killed, but that is exactly what he did, and after I shot it a friend happened along and helped me get him on the horse and carry him home. What we two did not know about bears would fill volumes, but we knew enough to skin the unwieldy animal, and then I went to the leading butcher of the place and made a sale of the carcass, a whole bear not being available in my bachelor menage.

"The man said bear's meat was a great luxury and just now was very scarce.

"I inquired about the game laws and found I had not broken them, and then we helped the butcher fix up a placard for his window. It read, 'Young Bear Steak Today.'

"I felt quite proud of my adventure; also somewhat surprised at the ease with which I had bagged such big game, but the next day I had another surprise. My friend was looking for me, white with excitement.

"'Say,' he began, 'do you remember the Frenchman who went through here one day last summer?'

"A horrible fear caught me. 'Do you mean the man who had the dancing bear?'

"'The same, and it was his bear you killed. It strayed back here a day or two ago, and he is here on its tracks.'

"And the mangy old animal was now posing as 'young bear steak.' I settled the matter with the butcher, and my friend paid the half, and we both had urgent business in Chicago, and that was my first and last bear hunt."—Chicago Times-Herald.

NEW ELECTRICAL DEVICE.

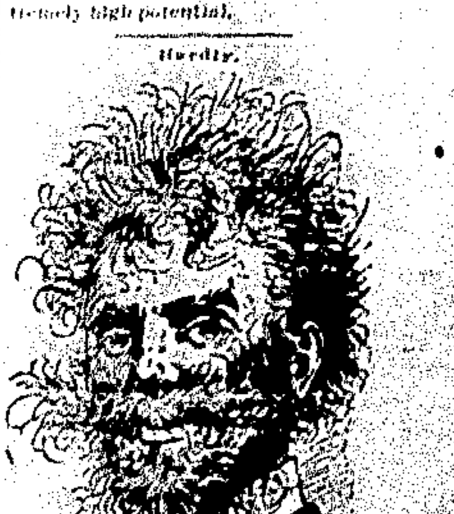
Designed to Do Away With Cumbersome and Costly Batteries.

By means of an invention in which the magneto electric machine is utilized to develop an induced current of a high potentiality capable of acting over a long distance or through strong resistance there has been developed a system of electric signaling which by dispensing with cumbersome and costly batteries bids fair to revolutionize modern telegraphy and materially lessen its cost, says a New York dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger. Another application of the principle of the invention adds to the ordinary fire alarm system safety, surety and economy.

As heretofore developed the current has not been available for long distances or against strong resistance and hence not commercially practical except in a small way.

L. G. Woolley of Kenton, O., has perfected this application of the principle involved. Its operation depends upon the fact that a sudden half turn ending abruptly of an ordinary single coil magneto armature in the field of a powerful magnet sends out upon the line connected with it a current impulse, which may be raised to an extremely high potential.

Hardly.



Poet (to colleague)—So you are going to have your beard shaved off?

Colleague—Yes; it couldn't be reproduced in marble.—Fliegende Blatter.

The Lobster Turned Red.

Full Back—When that old lobster got in the way of the ball, our captain roasted him.

Half Back—Our captain must be advancing new ideas in the food line.

Full Back—How is that?

Half Back—Roasting lobsters on the gridiron.—Chicago News.

SUFFER A BIG LOSS

Filipinos Make a Stand Against a Detachment of American Cavalry.

PUT TO FLIGHT AFTER HOT FIGH[T]

Autonomist Party Launched and a Declaration of Principles Adopted at Manila at a Meeting Attended by Prominent Natives—Self Government on the Island of Negros

Manila, Dec. 24.—Advices from southern Luzon say that a lieutenant and 60 men of the United States cavalry attacked a large body of insurgents near Galuobatan, province of Albay. After the battle 45 dead insurgents were counted, together with many wounded. The only American casualty was the wounding of a sergeant, who was cornered by several rebels and struck in the leg by a bolo. The rebel loss was the heaviest recorded among the recent encounters. The cutting of the wires delayed the official report of the engagement.

The autonomist party was launched at a meeting attended by virtually all the loyal Filipino leaders in Manila. The declaration of principles was read, and after some discussion adopted by a vote of 122, less than half a dozen declining to vote. All signed an indorsement of the platform, including Senor Paterno, one of the most influential of the former insurgent leaders, whose real attitude toward American authority has been much questioned.

The report of General J. F. Smith, military governor of Negros, shows that this island, which has had, under the entire period of American control, a substantially autonomous form of government, has progressed in marked and favorable contrast with the other islands. The attitude of the people is highly favorable toward the United States, and the largely autonomous government which they now enjoy seems to be their fitting reward, and the people are naturally desirous that it should be continued.

ETHEL GRACE SHERMAN

Dies at the Home of Her Parents Southeast of City Sunday

Ethel Grace Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marley Sherman, died at the home of her parents, eight miles southeast of this city Sunday afternoon, after an illness of but two days. Friday the little one suffered from what was supposed to be a slight cold. Her condition grew worse and lung fever resulted. Even then it was not thought that the child's illness was of a serious nature, but Sunday she grew alarmingly worse and death resulted.

The deceased was five months of age, and until this sickness had been an extremely bright and healthy child. The funeral took place from the home Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

RICHARD GILMORE

Is Watched by a Number of Fellow Employes Saturday Night.

Richard Gilmore, foreman of the general repair department of the Huber Manufacturing works, was made the recipient of a handsome watch and chain Saturday night. The employes of his department gathered at the Gilmore residence on George street Saturday evening and William Marsh, in a few words, presented the watch to Mr. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore responded feelingly, and afterwards produced the cigars and an hour was enjoyed in a social way.

BY MAY FIRST

The Waddell Home Will Be Completed Says Mr. Waddell.

The Waddell Children's home will be completed by May 1. Mr. Waddell will then turn it over to the county commissioners. He said while in the city Saturday that he did not know whether or not there would be any public services at that time. He expects, however, that the installing of the Delaware children in the home will be the most important features of the dedicatory services if it is decided to hold any.

BANK PROMOTERS

Receive Certificate Necessary to Open Up Their Bank.

The City National bank promoters Monday received from Comptroller of the Currency Dawes the certificate allowing the starting of a national bank in Marion. It was the hope of the directors to get the bank opened by the first of year, but that is now absolutely impossible, and they will make an effort to get the bank opened for business by the first of February.

A Case of Salt Rheum and Scald Head Both Cured.

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 10, 1900,
198 Windsor Ave.

Dr. C. D Warner: I have used your Compound of Seven Cures for a bad case of salt rheum. I used eight bottles. The disease has entirely disappeared. I also used it for my little girl, aged ten years, for scald head, and six bottles of Seven Cures cured her. Her hair is growing beautifully again.

Yours very truly,
T. Brown.

For sale by W. B. Foye.

IRRESISTIBLE RUSSIA.

Anglo-Russian Alliance the Only Guarantee of a World Peace.

Russia's destiny seems to be to sail on with relentless indifference to all the rest of the world, like that vast dark star which, astronomers tell us, travels through space eternally in a straight line, writes J. W. Gambier in The Fortnightly Review. Look where you like, while men sleep the mighty Russian web is being spun—silent before the gale—but still holding on. The extension of Russia is the most notable historic fact of the last three centuries, and now under our very eyes she is adding region after region to her dominion, with the emperor of China practically at her feet. Also what we in England fail to grasp is not only the extraordinary material progress of Russia in Siberia and in Manchuria, but the incalculable benefits she will derive from those inexhaustible fields not alone as an outlet for the populations of her less favorably endowed lands of forest and steppe, but as a country in which armies can be raised by the million, leaving her own people in their peaceful occupations.

A comprehensive or birdseye view of these regions would be a revelation to us Englishmen out of 100 who have no conception of the vast colony of Siberia into which the liberated serfs have been poured, covering its face with the golden glory of grain and exploiting its untouched mines of gold, silver, copper, coal and oil. On all these crown lands the settler has nothing to pay for 20 years. He can practically grow corn for the mere price of labor his own and that of his sons. He is exempt from military service for ten years, which leaves him ample time to found his home and establish himself on the soil. He pays no taxes, local or imperial. His children are educated by the state for the state, and his affairs are arranged by intelligent government officials and are not the sport of urban or rural district councils. When he arrives in his colony, he can procure everything necessary to make a start with from government stores—implements, house building material, seeds, and in addition he can procure a loan on easy terms, also from the government. Serious men, striving their utmost to develop the country, watch his interests, and the spectacle is that of a great people resting in security and undisturbed by the clamor of political or parliamentary exigency. In Russia the colonization of these lands is considered a vital necessity, more so than any dreams of conquest, whether in India or elsewhere. The true swing of the pendulum of the Russian empire is east, following the line of least resistance. The destiny of nations follows natural laws, and the east, the far east, is the direction in which Russian effort can be most successful.

Let us frankly go to this great Russian empire, whose shadow covers the world, whose autocrat is married to the granddaughter of our own great empress and queen, and say to those wise men who guide its councils, "The world is wide enough for us both, and our commercial interests need not clash."

The closer and more seriously this question of an Anglo-Russian friendship is studied the more clearly does it stand out as the only possible guarantee of the peace of the world.

PROPOSES TO RIDE A TURTLE

De Rougemont Says He Will Demonstrate Truth of His Recent Tale.

Louis de Rougemont, who created so great a furore about 18 months ago in London by his story and lectures about life among the cannibals of Australia and who was exposed by the London Chronicle, is in San Francisco and expects soon to go to the orient, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. He expects to remain in San Francisco about two months. He claims to have been six months in South Africa, most of the time in British camps. Then he says he came from London to Jamaica, then he privately inspected the Panama canal for two weeks and finally took passage up the Pacific to San Francisco, the first American city he has seen.

De Rougemont is now 55 years of age, but wiry and active. While he is in San Francisco he says he proposes to ride a large turtle part way across the Golden Gate to demonstrate that one feature of his story that was most doubted is capable of demonstration. From San Francisco De Rougemont says he is going to Japan, then to China and thence to where he proposes to reach the monasteries and the forbidden city of L'Hassa.

Tramways For South Africa.

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, is to build an electric tramway, to be owned and operated by the municipality. Eight wheeled, double decked cars are to be tried.

Christmas Comforts.

Gittin 'long to Christmas, know it by the way
The little fellers meet me at the closin of the day,
An Molly gits my slippers, my pipe is in its place,
An ever'body roun' the house wears now a smilin face!

They jest ain't no mistakin these Christmas signs, you see,
They've all about decided that Santa Claus is me!
Here's one brushin of my coat, another takes my hat;
It almost seems like paradise, the place I'm into at!

Gittin 'long to Christmas! That's the only way
This here chap's accountin for the change by night an day;
Fillin me with kindness, come at beck an call,
Really think that maybe I'm somebody after all!

I I [illegible] my head aches, hence [illegible] has a fit!
Molly gits the camphor an [illegible]
If my chist is painin, brethren, in a breath
Here comes mustard plasters to blister me to death!

Gittin 'long to Christmas! Thank the Lord it's so!
Got to open up the safe an let the dollars go!
An then it seems like providence, just like amazin grace,
For ever'body roun' the house wears now a smilin face!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gallantry of Senator Spooner Stops at Eating Oysters.

CURIOUS HABIT OF SHOUP OF IDAHO

How the Senator Always Watches Its Trail—Representative Joy of Missouri "Stumped" by a Little Girl—Strange Pocket Piece Carried by Senator Baker of Kansas.

While the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union was in session one of the California delegates, an elderly lady, went into a restaurant on G street, looked the bill of fare over carefully and ordered fried oysters, says the Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"How many?" asked the waiter.

"Oh," she said, remembering the diminutive oysters of California, "I guess a dozen and a half will do."

The waiter lifted his eyebrows, but took the order back to the kitchen. In due time he arrived with an enormous platter full of fried oysters, each half as large as a man's hand. The California lady nearly fainted. "Take them away!" she said. "I never, never ordered that great mass of food!"

"That's a dozen and a half of fried oysters, madam," the waiter replied.

There was some hysterical but vain argument on the part of the delegate from California. She was told she would have to pay for the oysters, but she needn't eat them unless she chose to do so. Just then Senator Spooner came in and sat down at the next table. The W. C. T. U. delegate, almost in tears, leaned over and asked imploringly, "Oh, sir, do you like fried oysters?"

Senator Spooner stared. "I have eaten them, madam," he replied, with dignity.

"Then please buy these. Please, please do!"

"But," said the senator, laughing, "I never eat them now, for I find they promote indigestion."

The lady exhibited her white ribbon badge and implored again. "Oh, you haven't eaten anything yet! Please buy these!" "Well, I'll buy them, but I assure you, madam, I do not contend to eat them." And he paid the check while the delegate from California almost ran out of the restaurant.

Senator Shoup of Idaho never sits with his back toward a door. If he goes into the senate restaurant for a midday meal, he seeks a place about the board where any one entering the room will face his stalwart figure and keen blue eye, writes the New York Tribune's Washington representative. Likewise when he seats himself in a committee room where several men may be gathered he picks out a chair where he can keep a clear watch on the trail by which he entered. It is simply the force of habit. For 30 or 40 years of his eventful career he lived with a gun in his hand. A Pennsylvanian by birth he nevertheless took part in the stirring life of the frontier at an early age. For many years his home was in a log cabin with only one window and one door and where when he was within it was a matter of reasonable caution to keep an eye on the approaches. During the civil war period he served almost continuously as a scout along the base of the Rocky mountains in New Mexico and along the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers. So thoroughly accustomed did he become to this that the habit of the scout and frontiersman clings to him unconsciously after a decade of service in the United States senate.

Representative Joy of Missouri received a letter from a young lady constituent, aged 10, a short time ago saying that she intended to grow some roses and other flowers, but did not know how to go about it and would not Mr. Joy please have the agricultural department at Washington send her some books which had a bearing on the growing of roses? Mr. Joy sent his clerk to the department and had a lot of literature about flower growing sent to the small constituent and also some flower seeds, says the New York World. The other day he received this letter:

Dear Mr. Joy—I have received the book about flowers and [illegible] the seeds. There are so many [illegible] [illegible] flowers that I [illegible] them at all, and I wish you would [illegible] a Bulletin[?] out of the Congressional [illegible] at once.

Mr. Joy thinks this young woman will grow up to be a great help to Missouri.

Senator Baker of Kansas carries a very curious pocket piece, says the Washington Post. It is a little crystalline cube about an inch square, as transparent as glass. It is a piece of salt. Underneath the fertile soil of Kansas is the bed of a prehistoric ocean. Ages ago the water of the ocean evaporated and left a solid mass of pure salt hundreds of feet under what is now the surface of the earth.

"We know that this bed of salt," said Senator Baker recently, "is 365 feet in thickness and that it covers an area 50 miles long by 50 miles wide. How much larger it is we do not know. The salt is 15 per cent pure. I went 1,125 feet below the earth's surface to get the piece which I carry."

Winter Schedule of a Great Railway.

The winter schedule of the Siberian railway has recently been published. The first 2,080 versts east of Irkutsk will be traversed by express trains at the rate of 27 versts an hour, not counting stoppages, and will require five and a half days for the journey of about 2,080 miles. Ordinary trains are scheduled to make the trip in six and a half days.

VALUABLE PAPYRI FOUND.

A Missing Gospel's Pages Being Examined in Strassburg Library.

An interesting papyrus is now being examined at the Strassburg library, says a London cable dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It was purchased in a fragmentary condition from Cairo merchants early in 1896 and has already proved of vast importance. According to German Egyptologists and theological savants, the fragments are pages of a missing gospel which was rejected as uncanonical in the third century, but widely accepted in the second. The papyrus dates from the fifth century, but the character of the Greek words which are textually reproduced proves that the original manuscript belongs to the second century. An interesting feature is the very close connection apparently existing between it and the logia of Christ, the recovery of which three years ago caused a sensation. It is suggested that both are practically pages of the same manuscript—viz, the version of the gospel according to the Egyptians.

As the result of two years' work another fine papyrus roll in a British museum has just been published. It was written between [illegible] and 50 A. D. and is a collection of folk legends current in Egypt at that time. The hero of the stories is Sinosiris, son of Khamuas, priest of Memphis. Many of the passages suggest that it is an adaptation of the story of Christ as told by his disciples, and, if so, it is certainly the earliest record known, being less than 20 years after the introduction of Christianity into Egypt by St. Mark in 47 A. D. Sinosiris was a miraculous child. His mother's name was revealed to his father in a dream, in which these words were spoken to him: "His name shall be Sinosiris, for he shall do many marvels in Egypt."

He is described as being great, big and strong. He went to school, rivaled the scribe who taught and began to talk to the scribes in the house of life. All the land wondered at him, saying, "Behold the boy who reached 12 years of age and there was no scribe in Memphis who could equal him in reading, writing and magic."

Sinosiris takes his father to Hades, where the cycles in the land of death are described. Here also are many stories of Jewish Christian origin—for example, the story of the rich man and Lazarus. The doctrine of future punishment, not found in Egyptian rituals, is here clearly stated. Later is an account of a contest between Sinosiris and the magicians of Ethiopia, which is strangely reminiscent of the story of Moses. One magician says, "Cast my spell upon Egypt and cause the people to pass three days and nights without seeing light." Another adds, "As a sign thy water shall be the color of blood, the food shall turn color, and heaven shall be the color of blood."

Even the story of Moses and the bulrushes is given. One magician reminds the other as follows: "Art thou not Hor, the son of Negresi, whom I saved in the reeds of Ra?"

MUSKRAT FEAST.

Baltimore Clubmen Pronounce It as Palatable as Terrapin.

A "muskrat supper" is the latest gastronomic innovation at the University club, famed for such wrinkles, says the Baltimore Sun. Periodically an informal supper is held at the club at which one or more culinary curiosities form the chief articles of diet, and the other night the muskrat occupied the place of honor at such a supper.

The lowly muskrat as an article of diet was suggested by Professor Powhatan Clarke, but it was noted that some urgent business prevented his attendance at the banquet. Nevertheless under the skillful manipulation of the club steward, John A. Biddle, the muskrat was declared by those present to be a most toothsome delicacy, almost if not quite equal to Maryland's famous bird, the diamond back terrapin, and much superior to the swifter, not to say more beautiful, rabbit.

The festive board was ornamented with whole muskrats enveloped in hard apple jelly, with tail rampant, with fish in mouth and with tusk and whiskers in plain view. As a spur to the appetite they were declared a success. Steward Biddle had the famous animal prepared in three styles, the Maryland or Eastern Shore style, in which he is stewed in his own gravy; the Virginia style, split and broiled whole, like a chicken, and the New Jersey style, in which he is roasted whole.

Germany Cannot Feed Itself.

An article in the official Reichsanzeiger of Berlin, based on the official statistics of the German empire, convincingly proves that German agriculture is incapable of meeting the home consumption of corn, meat etc., and that 22.6 per cent of wheat, 8.3 per cent of rye, 30.3 per cent of barley and 6.2 of oats must be imported into Germany for that purpose, as well as one twentieth part of the meat required in Germany. Moreover, nearly five pounds of lard and tallow per head have been imported during each of the last five years. All this shows that the state of German agriculture is far from being satisfactory.

Old Masonic Emblems Found.

At the annual meeting of Acacia lodge of Freemasons the other night in Greenwich, Conn., Frederick Mead of New York presented to the lodge two pillars of mahogany, inlaid with Masonic emblems in oak, which are a century and a quarter old, says the New York Times. They are hand carved and were in use in Union lodge at Greenwich in 1775. That lodge is now in existence in Stamford. The pillars are 18 inches high and were found recently in the rafters in the attic in the Israel Putnam cottage by a carpenter looking for leaks. Mrs. Mead consented to let Acacia lodge have them.

An English View.

Old Boy—Why do you never carry an umbrella? Don't you [illegible]?

Swell—Well, you see, if you have an umbrella, people think you've only got one suit of clothes.—Ally Sloper.

Entirely Nonpartisan.

"What's the Peace League ever going to do?"

"Only a couple of half dozen [illegible] ists who think they want to fight each other. They're undecided as yet to let talk."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting Full Value.

"I paid an eminent artist $25 for a criticism of my painting."

"What did he tell you?"

"Said it was the worst he ever saw."—Chicago Record.

More Dangerous.

Judge—And you say he had murder in his eye?

Victim—No, sor; I t'ink it was in his hand. That's where he held th' rocks.—Chicago News.

Hampered.

"Ida never talks slang."

"Then that's it. I wondered why it was she could never make herself understood."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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